"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for this city and neighborhood to-day are for rain with variable winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, 79½c; corn, 30½c; cotton 7 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morgan made a long speech attacking the Union Pacific reorganization plan. As the result of an amendment offered by him the paragraph of the Deficiency Appropriation bill relating to the Pacific Railroads was withdrawn. The House met, and after hearing the announcement of the death of Senator Harris of Tennessee, adjourned out of respect to his memory. The tariff conferrees, who have now reached the more important items in dispute, made little progress yesterday. No agreement has yet been reached concerning sugar, wool, lumber, and other leading articles, and the terms of compromise proposed by the conferrees find little favor in the two houses.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—A report has been received in Paris giving details of the cruelties which are still perpetrated, though clandestinely, by Turks and Kurds upon the Christians in Armenia. The Turks are said to boast of having sworn to exterminate the Christians. Forty persons were killed and 84 injured in a railroad wreck in Denmark. Guatemala and Costa Rica have made terms upon which they will enter the Central American federation, which prevents its consummation, for a time at least, and may result in war. The United States Monetary Envoys have had a consultation with several British Ministers in London in regard to bimetallism. Another conference will be held after the high British officials have talked the matter over among themselves. The French Ministry is in danger of defeat in its effort to postpone the consideration of the bill for the readjustment of the direct taxes. On the first division yesterday the vote stood 270 to 240 against the measure.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Gov. Black rendered a decision yesterday refusing to remove Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker of this city from office and disapproving of Mayor Strong's decision in the case.

Chief Justice Van Wyck, of the City Court, yesterday declared that calling a man a spy was not actionable. Nathan Hale had been called a spy, but the American people looked upon him as a hero.

Draperies about the altar of St. Malachy's Church caught fire on Saturday while the edifice was crowded. Sister Edmund, attached to St. Malachy's Home, ran up the altar steps, pulled down the burning draperies, and averted a panic.

Complaints are made that the gas companies are reducing the candle power of their product in order to get even with the bill passed reducing the price of gas. An expert says that there has been a reduction in illuminating power of from 1½ to 2 candle power.

George Vanarsdale of Brooklyn applied yesterday for warrants of arrest for members of an American Protective Association organization in that city. A speech of his at the meeting incurred the displeasure of his listeners, and when he offered to whip all hands his proposition was accepted, with disaster to himself.

Page 3.

Three Democratic leaders yesterday gave interviews in the direction of getting the party together for fights on State and municipal issues, and allowing the National questions which have caused splits in the party to drop. They were Messrs. Danforth, Sheehan, and Warner, and their talks gave signs of coming harmony.

Several coal mines in the vicinity of Pittsburg closed yesterday, and the suspension in that district is now complete, with the exception of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. The price of coal is advancing, and the prospect of a famine is becoming more imminent. Official representatives of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are preparing to meet at Pittsburg to-morrow for the purpose of inducing the operators and miners to submit the trouble to arbitration.

Supreme Court Justice Alden Chester yesterday set aside the orders previously granted by him on the application of the Attorney General, in proceedings under the anti-trust laws passed by the last Legislature, requiring the Presidents of the coal railroads to appear before a referee and give evidence as to the existence and operations of an alleged coal trust. Justice Chester holds that the anti-trust laws are unconstitutional, for the reasons that they confer excessive powers upon Supreme Court Justices, and make insufficient provision for the protection of witnesses testifying against themselves.

Page 4.

The Executive Committee representing depositors of the defunct Commercial Bank of Brooklyn has issued its fourth statement.

Esteban Lombard, an American who has seen service in the Cuban army, arrived yesterday with dispatches for the Cuban Junta. He refused to give any information at present.

Mrs. Pauline Richter, a teacher who had recently returned to this country from Japan, took carbolic acid in Central Park yesterday, and was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died. Papers found on her showed that she had been ill at Saigon, Japan, and was practically penniless when she returned here.

Page 5.

Artemas Stoyell Cady died in this city yesterday. He had served for thirty-eight years continuously in the Controller's office.

The continued easterly and southerly winds of Sunday and yesterday made threatening flood tides all along the Coney Island shore.

Forests and orchards of Delaware County are being denuded of foliage and fruit by the tree-tent caterpillar, which resembles the gypsy moth.

Ben Brush defeated The Friar in the race for the Brighton Handicap yesterday in one of the best races ever run anywhere. Varus won the First Attempt Stake for two-year-olds, and Foxhall Keene the race for gentleman riders.

Humidity was the cause of the popular discomfort yesterday. It stood at 91 and 92 per cent. While the official thermometer went only as high as 80°, the thermometer on the street reported 88° or more. The first sunstroke of the season was treated at the Hudson Street Hospital.

Momo won the first of the series of races to select a cup challenger to sail for the international trophy won last year by the Canadian yacht Glencairn. The weather was too rough for the most of the nine tiny racers entered, and only three finished. Two of the fastest capsized.

Page 9.

Work is to begin to-day for the construction of 100 homes which the City and Suburban Homes Company is to build for people who engage to buy them, the company allowing them twenty years to pay, and giving a life insurance policy at the end of that period.

Page 10.

Jamaica (L. I.) voters yesterday carried a proposition to issue more improvement bonds. The sum, $200,000, added to previous amounts, makes an aggregate of over $700,000, the payment of which will fall upon the enlarged New York. Residents of Jamaica say that it is reciprocity.

Page 12.

George R. Bidwell took the oath of office yesterday as Collector of the Port and went to Washington to file a bond of $200,000.

Funeral services for the Rev. S. B. Halliday were held yesterday in the Halliday residence, Brooklyn. Interment was in Greenwood.

Brooklyn's Board of Aldermen yesterday voted $100,000 for the construction of a by-pass pipe line around the Ridgewood Reservoir.

In an effort to find the missing Emma Hartung of New Haven, the Brooklyn police are looking into the antecedents of Kate Freeman, now in that city, but who denies being Miss Hartung.

Patrick Hartt, who supposedly died from poison a few days ago in Brooklyn, was buried yesterday. Dr. Valentine has not yet concluded his autopsy. Many orders for analysis have been given.

E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor who is under arrest for assaulting his wife, the daughter of Peter De Lacy, was arraigned in court yesterday, but counsel had the case put over. Ratcliffe denies the charges.

Thomas Nolan, the Brooklyn politician, was buried on Saturday. Shortly after the funeral a woman made claim to being his widow. The surviving members of the Nolan family disclaim all knowledge of her.

Liabilities of the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company foot up $699,000, with nominal assets of $505,000. Frank Sullivan Smith was yesterday appointed receiver for the property of the firm in this State.

Public school teachers specially employed by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor opened ten of the city's grammar schools yesterday as vacation schools for poor children, and the attendance was large.

The New Haven Steamboat Line on Sunday refused passage to Customs Inspector Du Moulin, whose duty it was to see that the regulations regarding the number of passengers carried were obeyed. An explanation will be demanded.

A number of trade excursions will be made to this city in the Fall. The Merchants' Association of New York has received more than 1,000 letters from merchants in other cities, who favor its plans to improve the trade of New York.

Counsel for Mrs. Nack and Martin Thorn, who were arraigned in General Sessions yesterday to plead to the indictment for murder found against them, entered demurrers to the indictment. Judge Newburger said he would hear the arguments July 21. The police are still seeking the missing head.

One hundred residents of Augusta, Ga., arrived in this city on the steamer Kansas City yesterday. The party is made up of prominent business men of the Georgia capital, and many of them are accompanied by their families. They will visit the attractive Summer resorts in this vicinity.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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CONSTRUCTION COMPANY SUED.

A Cleveland Bank Seeks $6,211 from the Manhattan General.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—Suit for $6,211.88 was begun in Common Pleas Court to-day by the Western Reserve National Bank against the Manhattan General Construction Company of New Jersey. The action is based on a draft for the above amount drawn by the Jandus Electrical Company in favor of the Manhattan Company.

The draft was drawn May 3, for sixty days. This draft was probably concerned in a contract made between the Jandus and Manhattan companies, and out of which grew the outer proceedings against the Buckeye Electric Company of this city, instituted by the State ex rel. Prosecutor Strimple.

The Manhattan Company claimed the Jandus Company violated its contract through its alleged unlawful absorption by the Buckeye Company.

THE MAN HUNT IN GEORGIA.

Oscar Willams Eludes the 2,000 Pursurers Who Want to Lynch Him.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 12.—The two thousand weary and footsore men who for two days and a half have been chasing Oscar Williams, the negro assailant of the six-year-old daughter of Senator Campbell, are still scattered through the woods to the west of this place, beating the bushes for the fugitive, but apparently no nearer catching him than they were when they began.

The bloodhounds which have been guiding them frequently have thrown them off the trail, and to-day the dogs were ordered back into their kennels.

The mob caught a colored man by the name of William Verner, who was known to have accompanied Williams in his flight, and came near lynching him, but wiser counsel prevailed, and he was put in jail.

A COUNTY BOARD IN CONTEMPT.

Outcome of a Taxation Case in the City of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—One year ago the Indiana Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $360,000, but with only 10 per cent. paid up, secured a Federal Court order against the County Board assessing the stock for taxation at full value.

Day before yesterday the same question came before the present Board of Assessors, and ignoring the order of the court, which was permanent in its character, the board proceeded to raise the assessment. Each individual member was thereupon cited before Judge Baker for contempt.

The hearing was had to-day, resulting in the board being released because it had acted under advice of the Attorney General, but the Court took occasion to criticise such legal advice, inasmuch as the Attorney General was in a sense an officer of the court and should have acted differently in the premises. The increased assessment was recalled.

NOXIOUS FUMES IN CHICAGO.

Families Driven Out and People Prostrated by Leaking Acid.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Seventeen persons were prostrated, Joseph Mikdik, four years old, was severely burned, and many families in the neighborhood of Seventeenth Street and Hoyne Avenue were driven from their homes yesterday through the leaking of a 3,000-gallon tank of nitric acid in the Burlington yards. The noxious fumes that were blown from the yards by a strong wind drove hundreds from their homes, choked children, killed hens and chickens, and prostrated the curious who got too near the source of the trouble.

It took a company of firemen and a great quantity of water to so dilute the acid that it was harmless. The car was first taken to Western Avenue in the hope of stopping the leak, but this could not be done, and the tank was then hauled to the yards at Hoyne Avenue and Seventeenth Street, a place thickly surrounded by dwellings. Here firemen poured tons of water on the ground, while trainmen dumped four carloads of cinders on the fuming mass. When this was done the tank was empty.

A COLUMBUS MAN MISSING.

Thomas J. O'Hare, Officer of a Building Association, Leaves the City.

COLUMBUS, July 12.—Thomas J. O'Hare, an insurance agent and Secretary of the Hibernian Building and Loan Association, is missing, and his business connections are in process of investigation. O'Hare was in the habit of going out of the city for a day or two at a time, but he left two weeks ago without advising any one except his wife.

The semi-annual dividends of the Hibernian Society were due July 1, and the books were locked in the safe. An adjournment was taken to Monday, but O'Hara was still missing.

Mrs. O'Hare refuses to believe that her husband is an embezzler. The Directors also do not believe that Mr. O'Hare has taken more than a small amount, if anything, as the money of the association is always on the move and any loss would be readily discovered.

Mr. O'Hare is an agent of the Home Insurance Company, and the Merchants and Travelers' Accident Insurance Company. He is State Secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 next morning, Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

EVADING THE NEW GAS LAW

Candle Power Decreasing While Bills Remain as Stalwart as They Have Ever Been.

COMPLAINTS ARE FREQUENT

The Companies, Without Competition or Fear of Penalties, Appear to be Crowding the Meters and Cutting Down Their Expenses.

"Are your gas bills any less than they used to be?"

This question has been asked many citizens by reporters for THE NEW YORK TIMES during the last few days, and the reply has always been "No."

"Is your gas as good as it used to be?"

This question, also asked of many citizens, has usually been promptly answered "No." Some people have noticed no difference, either in light or bills. There is no question, however, that there has been a reduction in the quality of gas furnished by some of the companies. Many consumers have noticed it, and their observation is confirmed by the official and scientific tests of Edward G. Love, the examiner of gas, who makes a test every day. He states that there has been a reduction of illuminating power of from 1½ to 2 candle power by all the companies.

The Legislature at its last session passed a bill providing for the gradual reduction of the price for gas from $1.25 to $1 a thousand feet, the reduction to be made at the rate of 5 cents each year. This law has now been in operation three months. The decrease in price is supposed to be 4 per cent., but nobody has felt it. The decrease in the value of the gas has been, from the official figures, from 6 to 8 per cent. As can readily be seen, if progress continues at this rate, the people of this city will at the end of five years have obtained a nominal reduction of prices of 20 per cent., which, however, will not be felt in the monthly bills, and an actual reduction in illuminating power of 40 per cent, which will be felt as the book of Exodus describes the situation in the land of Egypt during one of the plagues, "even a darkness which may be felt."

What Senator Cantor Says.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor, who led the fight for dollar gas in the Legislature, said yesterday when the subject was mentioned to him by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Of course. It is just as I expected. I have heard complaints of poorer gas and undiminished bills from various sources. Everybody knows something for the benefit of the companies at the cost of the public is going on. Here is Standard Gas stock, which has never paid over 6 per cent. dividends, away up over par, and East River Gas stock already at 80 and steadily crawling up. This is common stock—stock which was presented to its holders as a gift. So far from being any less, my information is that the gas bills are more than they were before the reduction was supposed to take effect. The companies can change the pressure on the meters and make them read about as they like. Under the law they can reduce the candle power to twenty. It has been from twenty-six to twenty-eight. Every reduction in the candle power decreases the cost of manufacture by a definite percentage."

"Has the consumer no remedy?"

"None that I know of under the present law—that is, practically none. A long and expensive litigation is necessary to secure redress. If a man refuses to pay his gas bill for any reason his gas is shut off. A bill was railroaded through the Legislature a few years ago giving employes of gas companies the right to enter any house where there is a meter at any time and cut the gas out. So far as I am concerned, if a man tried to enter my house against my will on any such pretext I would knock him in the head with the first thing I could find and take the consequences, but I wouldn't advise anybody else to take that course.

"The gas companies not only require a deposit in advance to secure their bill, but they refuse to turn on the gas until all the claims against the house where it is wanted are paid. Thus it often happens that a tenant moving into a house is forced to pay a bill left unpaid by a former tenant.

Gas Can Be Made for 60 Cents.

"Expert, scientific testimony before a committee of the last Legislature showed that gas can be manufactured and distributed in New York at 60 cents a thousand feet. That has never been refuted. Yet the very small relief proposed by the last Legislature is frustrated by the companies, and there is no remedy. The companies have destroyed competition by dividing and allotting territory and by consolidations. They are subject to no supervision or authority, and can do as they please."

The fact that there is no remedy seems to be fully appreciated by consumers of gas. Many of them are willing to complain, but none of them want their names used.

"Suppose they were to send around here and shut off my gas," said a woman who keeps a large boarding house on the upper west side. "What could I do? My house would be empty in a week, for people would not be satisfied with lamps or candles. Then where would I be? Sue for damages? Oh, yes, of course, and go over to Blackwell's Island to wait while the case was being fought through the Supreme Courts and the other courts, supposing I could find a lawyer who would undertake it without a big retainer and couldn't be bought off. I know the gas is poor and that my bills are bigger than ever and that the gas company makes me bank with it and generously keeps money of mine on deposit which I'd like sometimes to have the use of, but somebody else will have to do the fighting."

This woman talked of the gas company in much the same tone and with the same apparent dread of being overheard or of having her identity known that would mark a criticism of the Czar by one of his subjects in Russia.

Chief Engineer Bradley of the Consolidated Gas Companies squarely contradicted Examiner Love. "There has been no decrease in the illuminating power of our gas, and so far as I know there will not be. No such order could be given without my knowledge, and no such order has been given. We have received no complaints. I see Examiner Love says in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the neighborhood from which the complaints come is supplied by the Knickerbocker branch of the Consolidated companies. He certainly ought to know that other companies also supply that section and have mains there."

Tests Show a Reduction.

Examiner Love said yesterday that the difference in candle power would not be noticed by the average person until it reached five or six. His tests show a reduction of 1½ to 2 per cent. Chief Engineer Bradley says there has been no reduction. A large number of inexpert average persons say they have noticed a decided difference in the quality of their light. It appears that there must have been a very general and decided failure in eyesight, or an equally general and curious development of imagination.

Ex-Senator Bixby thought the explanation of the whole business was very easy.

"Here are these companies doing business," he said, "on an actual paid in capital of $11,300,000. They are trying to make that money earn dividends on $37,175,000 and accumulate a surplus besides, and, of course, they have to make the meters work overtime. They supply 10,500,000,000 feet of gas a year. A reduction, even of 5 cents a thousand feet, means a good deal to them, and they will not submit to it unless they are compelled by the law to do so. The only way I know of to regulate them is a commission, with full power to hear the complaints of citizens and go behind the returns of the meters."

That seemed to be the consensus of all the expert opinion obtainable. Old gas employes say there is no doubt that the companies, by increasing the pressure at the works, can make the meters register as they like, and by decreasing the quantity of naphtha used can decrease the richness and value of the light they supply. In other words, they can increase the supply of air, which costs them nothing, and diminish the quantity of naphtha, which costs money, and there being no competition to fear and no law, civil or criminal, which can be appealed to except by those people who can afford litigation as a luxury, and cultivate actions at law and battles in many courts, regardless of cost and for the fun there is in it, the average person is helpless. The only remedy now in sight seems to be to use more burners, and how long they will be in sight after dark appears to be merely a question of the financial requirements of the companies. It is apparently a question between the general vision and a special division.

Citizens May Turn.

"The companies," said one of the several citizens who was willing to talk but unwilling to be quoted by name and address, "are addling their golden egg. They ought to study the lesson that several people have learned in this town, and beware the fury of a patient man. Tweed was bigger and stronger than any gas company, but when he insisted on asking: 'What are you going to do about it?' he got an answer. New York people are very patient and submissive, but there is always a limit to their patience and submission, and when that limit has been reached, the people act, and do it very thoroughly.

"This system of juggling with indicators and shutting off light until we will presently have to go out in the street where there are electric lamps to read while our gas bills continue to climb can't go on forever. If there is no remedy in the law, a remedy will be made, and a law which will be air-tight will be built."

The Society for the Municipal Control of City Franchises will make the most of the feeling against the existing management of the gas companies, and has begun work for the Fall campaign. Yesterday it sent copies of its platform to the members of the Board of Aldermen, and to all the city officers. The officers say that the principles which they advocate will be an important issue next Fall. The letter reads as follows:

"As an officer of the City Government, you will be especially interested in the object of our association, formed as it is to aid in securing to the city its 'inalienable rights to its property.'

"The great assistance which has been rendered to the City Administration by such auxiliary organizations as the City Improvement Society has been universally recognized. Inasmuch as public control of franchises is the all important question of the day, our association will prove one of the most valuable of such adjuncts to good government. Kindly give our platform, therefore, your significant endorsement, and assist us by a contribution, the value of which will be returned you directly in the form of literature, &c., and indirectly in the improvement of our municipal conditions.

"Yours very sincerely,
'M. M. MILLER, Secretary."

A NUN'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Stopped a Panic and Perhaps Saved St. Malachy's Church from Being Burned.

Sister Edmund, a nun attached to St. Malachy's Home, in Brooklyn, on Saturday probably saved St. Malachy's Roman Catholic Church from being burned, and she certainly averted a panic.

The church was crowded with people waiting to witness the requiem mass over the body of Thomas O'Donohue, an old parishioner. An altar boy was lighting the candles, when the lace draperies caught fire, and in a moment the altar was ablaze. While women screamed and men started for the door, the nun was seen to dart into the sanctuary and up the steps to the altar. She tore the burning laces and linens down with her hands, while the frightened people stopped in their rush to watch her.

Detective Garvey of the Liberty Avenue Station, who was present, went to Sister Edmund's assistance, and the two put out the fire. The nun's hands were badly burned.

HE OVERESTIMATED THE JOB.

Chaplain Vanarsdale's Offer to Whip Every Man at the Meeting Accepted by a Syndicate.

George Vanarsdale of 736 Madison Street, Brooklyn, swore out a warrant in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday charging four officers of the American Protective Association in Brooklyn with assault.

Vanarsdale wears the badge of Chaplain of a Grand Army of the Republic post. When he appeared in court yesterday his face showed that he had received a severe beating. His nose was broken, one eye closed, and his mouth badly cut.

The story told by Vanarsdale was of a free fight which ended the meeting of his council held Friday night at Decorior Hall, Brooklyn. He says that he proposed that the monthly dues of the order be reduced from 25 cents to 10 cents. He encountered a storm of objections. To make matters worse, Vanarsdale plunged into a red-hot speech that was regarded as treasonable, and cries of "Put him out!" were heard. Mr. Vanarsdale jumped on his chair and offered to whip every man in the hall.

When the fighting Chaplain recovered his senses he lay in the street, suffering in every joint and bleeding. He was also minus several teeth. Vanarsdale could not give the addresses of all of his assailants, but he declared that he would land his assailants behind the bars if he had to attend the next meeting singlehanded and undertake the job himself.

CHIEF JUSTICE ON SPIES.

To be Called a Spy Is Not Slander—Nathan Hale Was One.

A clerk from the office of Lawyer E. Rosenthal yesterday applied to Chief Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court Chambers, for an order of arrest for one Michael Hoyar, in an action to recover $10,000 damages for slander and assault, brought by Edward L. Kolakawsky.

Chief Justice Van Wyck noticed that the alleged slander consisted in the plaintiff's having been called a vile name and a Russian spy. The Court did not think that calling a man a spy was actionable, nor the other vile name. "Why," he said, "over there in the City Hall Park is a statue to a man who was a spy, and he is looked upon as a hero."

"But he was an American spy, and the English don't look upon him as a hero," said the clerk.

"Yes, he was an American spy, and we honor him, and seem to glory in the fact," replied Justice Van Wyck. Then he told the clerk that his employer would have to separate the allegations of slander and assault, and until that was done refused the order.

DEATH FROM A CHILD'S BLOW.

"Todie" Hastey, Aged Ten, Fatally Hurt by Ella Sheehy in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—There are many pathetic circumstances connected with the death of pretty "Todie" Hastey, ten years old, early Sunday. The playmates of Ella Sheehy, seven years old, living across the street, point one accusing finger at her, and tell her she is the murderer of "Todie" Hastey, and Ella known to her companions simply as "Babe" has worried over the death of her playmate until her little heart is nearly broken, and it is feared that she will lose her reason.

The two little playmates had a quarrel, and "Todie" struck Ella, who gave the other a shove in return. Peritonitis set in and death resulted. The physician in attendance refused a certificate of burial, and the case is now in the hands of the Coroner, although the family have no intention of prosecution. Ella said that she simply shoved "Todie," as she had often done before, and that "Todie," after she was taken to her bed, many times assured "Babe" that she did not blame her for her illness.

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient the best family medicine. Agreeable to the taste, perfect in action.—Adv.

SOLDIER KILLED BY A BOLT

Corporal of the Twenty-second Struck by Lightning in the State Camp.

WAS TO WED NEXT SATURDAY

The Deadly Flash Came Just as He Had Signed His Last Letter to Her, "Yours Till Death, Jim"—Nine Other Guardsmen Injured.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 12.—Lightning struck the Young Men's Christian Association tent in the State camp this afternoon. One man, a Corporal of the Twenty-second Regiment, was killed, and nine other guardsmen were badly hurt.

Rain was falling almost all day in showers which would break away only to be followed in a short time by more. This caused several of the drills to be omitted, and the men had all they could do to keep dry. They kept to their tents and spent the disagreeable day as best they could.

About 2:30 o'clock a party gathered in the Young Men's Christian Association's tent on the grounds to read and write letters home. Just at this time another shower of great violence burst upon the camp. The lightning was very vivid, and the thunder was almost continuous, as the storm approached. Some one in the tent commented on the good luck of those present in not being on guard duty. A few minutes later there came a blinding flash, and all who were in the tent were shocked, half a dozen of them being stricken unconscious. The tent was ripped and torn, and left in ruins.

Sent Like a Ball of Fire.

The sentry whose post was nearest to the tent said that to him it appeared for a moment the entire tent was a ball of fire. The flash was so brilliant that it blinded him for a minute. Then he realized what had happened, and sounded the call for the hospital corps. In this, however, he was anticipated by others in the camp, who saw the lightning strike.

A general alarm was sounded and the guardsmen and ambulance corps came on the double quick.

Corp. J. J. McDonald of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, was carried out of the tent dead. It was hoped at first that he could be revived. The surgeon worked over the body for an hour, maintaining artificial respiration and giving hypodermic injections, but to no avail.

Many Guardsmen Shocked.

The others taken out of the tent were:

Private H. Pringle of Company E. The bolt hit him on the right leg above the knee. Both sides of the calf of his leg were scorched, his ankle was blistered, and the shoe was torn from his foot. His leg is as yet without feeling, and he is suffering greatly from the shock.

Private A. Sylvester of Company I; left leg blistered.

Private A. D. Schaeffer; no visible marks, but suffering from shock.

Private J. W. Crawford of Company A, stunned and dazed by the shock. He was seated beside Corp. McDonald and within a few inches of him when he was killed.

Private J. F. Lutz of Company C., burned along the right leg from hip to knee and ankle burned. He is suffering from shock and nervous prostration.

Private J. L. Duncan, Fourteenth Separate Company, burned on the left fore arm and hand, right wrist dislocated and singed.

Private G. S. Perkins, Thirty-sixth Separate Company; general shock.

Private Wagnor, Sixteenth Separate Company; right side and foot slightly burned.

Private Fred Gerber, Forty-seventh Separate Company, right side and right leg burned. The shoe of the right foot was torn off.

Walter Francis, colored, of New York, left forearm burned; was thrown through the side of the tent and badly bruised. He is also suffering from shock.

Benjamin Steamer, colored, head waiter in the restaurant, left leg burned.

J. Owen, colored, a waiter, general shock.

Manager Sheffield of the Young Men's Christian Association, general shock.

The men were all taken to the hospital, and everything possible was done to relieve them. Some of those whose injury appeared to be greatest said they felt no pain, but simply numbness in the limbs.

As soon as it was certain that McDonald was dead, Coroner Ogar was notified, and Undertaker Croft of Peekskill took charge of the remains. The colors were lowered to half mast. The body was placed in a tent and a guard was assigned for it.

The inquest was held this evening, the jury being composed of residents of Peekskill.

Body to be Brought Home To-day.

Accompanied by a detail of fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates, the body will be taken to New York on the 9:52 train from Peekskill in the morning. The escort will convey the body to the home of the dead Corporal's mother. The body will be placed in the coffin dressed in the full-dress uniform of the dead soldier, with his chevrons showing on the sleeves.

The marks on the body were a slight burn on the forehead, a very small spot; a burn over the heart, and a mark on the left shoulder. The mark on the shoulder was of a leaf, and was of the most delicate tracery. The face was not distorted in any way and the expression was calm and peaceful.

Corporal McDonald lived with his mother, a widow, at 447 West Thirty-fourth Street. He was twenty-two years old. He had been a member of the Twenty-second Regiment since 1893, and was looked upon as an excellent soldier. He was to have been married Saturday evening upon the return of the regiment from camp.

Last Letter to His Sweetheart.

He was writing a letter to the young woman to whom he was to have been married at the moment the bolt struck the tent. The letter was found in the ruins of the tent. It was signed: "Yours until death, Jim."

He is said to have been in the act of addressing the envelope, having just signed the letter, when the bolt struck the tent.

The injured men are all doing nicely, and some of them will be able to report for regular duty to-morrow, unless the nervous shock is too great.

Col. Franklin Bartlett is greatly disturbed by the fatality, and was almost overcome with grief. The Colonel personally superintended the removal of the injured, and several times to-night visited the hospital tent to ascertain the condition of those there. In addition to those in the hospital, the surgeon was called upon this afternoon and evening to treat a number of the men who were suffering from nervousness caused by the event.

The tragedy caused a big stir in camp and considerable confusion for a time, but this was quickly repressed by the officers, who ordered the men to their tents.

At 7 o'clock this evening another heavy storm came up, so that it was necessary to omit the evening parade.

It is positively stated to-night that the Twenty-second Regiment will be honored by a visit from Gov. Black to-morrow. He will arrive in camp at about 1 P. M., and will be received by the Twenty-second and the battalion men drawn up in line. The Third Battery will fire a salute of nine guns, after which the Governor will review the troops on the parade grounds.

The soldiers spent their spare time to-day getting ready for the Governor's reception. The Twenty-second Regiment has 655, and the separate companies forming the battalion 262, men in camp. Since Saturday there have been about a dozen prostrations from the heat.

Moncure D. Conway Arrives.

On the steamship Mohawk, which arrived at Quarantine last night, were Dr. and Mrs. Moncure D. Conway, Gen. O. V. Dayton, W. P. Morgan, and J. B. Phillips. Dr. Conway, just prior to sailing from London, lectured before the South Place Ethical Society, his subject being "John Cabot."

CAPSIZED IN THE BAY.

John Larsen, a Fisherman, Rescued Against His Will by the Government Boat Nimrod.

John Larsen is a Norwegian and a fisherman of Gravesend. He was out in his eighteen-foot sloop when the squall of yesterday afternoon swooped over the bay, and Larsen and his boat came near being lost. It is doubtful which he prizes the most.

It was 1 o'clock when the little craft, despite Larsen's seamanship, which was learned on deep water, succumbed to the assault of the thirty-seven miles an hour blow and turned over. Larsen doesn't like even salt water so much as to be willingly spilled into it, and as he could not be on his craft right side up, he quickly clambered upon her bottom.

The blow continued till 4 o'clock. It had washed up a sea that broke over Larsen and his boat, but still he clung. He clung for three hours before the Government boat Nimrod, in the Supervisor of the Harbor's service, came along and threw a line to him. Larsen tied it around his waist, and then proceeded to dicker with the Captain as to the terms on which he would permit himself to be rescued. He wouldn't budge an inch, he said, unless the Captain took his overturned craft in tow.

The Nimrod's Captain objected to this, and ringing the engine room bell to go ahead, the Nimrod started. The line around Larsen's waist held, and he was duly dragged off his perch into the water. Then the Nimrod stopped, lest Larsen should be sucked under by the propeller.

Larsen didn't stop now to dicker. He meant business. Treading water, he quickly bent the Nimrod's line on to the painter of his own boat, then struck out for the Nimrod, and was pulled aboard.

"Now," he said, when safe on deck, "you tow my boat and put me ashore."

The Nimrod's Captain was so amazed and so amused that he did it, and ran into the pier at Norton's Point, where Larsen set about righting his craft. On the stem of the boat was painted the name "Jack and Me."

Capt. Reynolds of the tug Carrie E. Ramsay reported last evening that he saw a sloop with a party of twelve persons off Norton's Point early in the blow of yesterday afternoon, and shortly afterward, when he looked again to see how it was making out, it was nowhere to be seen. He subsequently saw the Government boat Nimrod towing Larsen's capsized sloop to Norton's Point, and ran alongside. He asked Larsen if there had been others in his boat, and Larsen replied that there had not.

Capt. Reynolds fears that the party he saw met disaster.

YOUNG WOMAN A BOOTBLACK.

Miss Daisy Hurdle Polishes the Footgear of Fashionable Persons.

BARRINGTON, Ill., July 12.—Miss Daisy Hurdle has created a sensation by taking the general agency of an Eastern shoe polishing house. In order to introduce the goods she travels from town to town with a polishing outfit and shines the footwear of society people on the streets. The spectacle of a handsome young woman in fashionable attire, presiding over the destinies of a boot blacking establishment is a novelty hereabout.

DUKES A GAME LAW VIOLATOR.

Wealthy Resident of South Orange Traced from Fork River.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 12.—William Dukes, a wealthy resident of South Orange, was arrested on Friday by Game Warden James T. Tooker for shooting insectivorous birds.

Dukes was stopping at the Lafayette Hotel, Fork River, on the Barnegat, and Game Wardens Tooker and Kerr were in that section looking for violators of the fishing laws when they spied Dukes shooting martens. Tooker had a warrant issued for Dukes's arrest, but before it could be served Dukes escaped on a bicycle. Dukes gave a bond to appear before Justice Fanen at Fork River on Friday for trial.

MARRIED HIS STEPMOTHER.

Frank Huber Arrested in Cleveland on Her Complaint.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—A most remarkable story in which a young man marries his stepmother came to light in police court to-day, when Frank Huber, who lives with his wife, Rosina, at 2 Hubert Street, was arraigned on the charge of assault and battery. The complainant was his wife, who is nearly fifty years old, while he is nearly ten years her junior.

In 1882 Rosina was the step-mother of her present husband. His father lived in Zurich, Switzerland. The step-mother and Frank eloped, coming to this country. When Frank's father died they were married, and have lived together ever since, three children having been born to them. Judge Fiedler discharged the husband, advising Mrs. Huber to settle family troubles outside of police court.

MAY HOLD BACK THEIR WHEAT.

Kentucky Farmers Advised to Organize a State Association.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 12.—There was an enthusiastic meeting of Kentucky farmers here this afternoon to take steps toward holding their wheat back from the market until prices are better. A paper from J. T. Flynn of Chicago was read. He urged farmers to hold back their grain, and told them the circulars being sent out advising them to sell now were the work of speculators.

Several strong addresses were made urging concerted action by farmers. A resolution was adopted calling on the farmers of the State to organize associations in every county, with the object of forming them into a State association. The market price for wheat here to-day is 62 cents, against 60 cents four days ago.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the South Florida and North Pacific coasts. A ridge of high pressure extends from Texas to Lake Superior. The depression in the St. Lawrence Valley Sunday has moved southward to the Middle Atlantic States. A second storm of considerable intensity has developed in Alberta, a pressure of 29.36 inches being reported from Prince Albert and a wind of forty miles per hour from Medicine Hat. Rain has fallen in all districts east of the Mississippi Valley.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, has risen in the extreme Northwest, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	73	71	76
6 A. M.	72	71	77
9 A. M.	79	74	81
12 M.	83	73	86
4 P. M.	86	77	88
6 P. M.	85	75	86
9 P. M.	81	71	77
12 P. M.	77	71	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80 2-8
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1896	79
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

DECISION FOR PARKER

Gov. Black Overrules the Mayor's Action in Regard to the Police Commissioner.

CHARGE NOT SUSTAINED

Says Courts Would Correct the Error if He Did Not.

Inefficiency of the Board Ascribed More to the Infirmities of Several of Its Members than to the Neglect of One.

ALBANY, July 12.—Gov. Black, in a decision rendered to-day refusing to remove Police Commissioner Parker of New York from office, says:

"This is a proceeding for the removal of Andrew D. Parker from the office of Police Commissioner of the City of New York. The proceeding was conducted before the Mayor, who decided that such removal should be made, and it was made, subject to the approval of the Governor.

"The charge against Parker, upon which he was tried, was that he had neglected his official duties. I have carefully read all the testimony taken upon the trial and the briefs submitted by counsel. In my judgment the charge has not been sustained.

"A review of the testimony here is neither necessary nor proper. That the efficiency of the Police Board could have been greater is und

the real fact. Had I been wrong I can imagine the promptitude and emphasis of the opinion."

NO OPINION FROM MR. SCOTT.

Corporation Counsel Declines to Pronounce on the Inspectors' Eligible List.

In December, 1895, when Police Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews prepared an eligible list for Inspectors by rating all the applicant Captains but Brooks and McCullagh so low for meritorious service, &c., that none but those two could possibly attain the necessary total marks, Commissioner Parker protested. He said it was illegal and declined to vote for the promotion of the Captains.

The other Commissioners objected and argued, but Mr. Parker was firm, and his decision was the cause of the ill feeling that grew up in the board and lasted to the date of Mr. Roosevelt's resignation. Col. Grant laid the question before several eminent lawyers, and they all concurred with Mr. Parker's opinion. Then Col. Grant withdrew from his former position and voted against the list.

As a consequence, including Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, there are now six Acting Inspectors, and only one Inspector. Commissioner Moss, as soon as he took office, tried to straighten out the tangle, but unanimous consent is necessary to promote in the Police Department, and Commissioner Andrews stuck by the prepared list. It was at last decided to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

That was just two months ago, and since then Mr. Parker has twice made formal demand that the Police Board insist on an early reply. Mr. Scott sent an opinion yesterday, in which he said that as the new civil service law had killed the old eligible list anyway, it was not worth while to decide the question of its legality.

Mr. Parker smiled when he read the opinion. "I thought," he said, "the Corporation Counsel would find some way to dodge the point."

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The Charge Against Mr. Parker and the Action of the Mayor.

The formal charges against Commissioner Parker prepared by the Corporation Counsel were presented on June 8, 1896, with the notification that the Mayor would hold a public hearing on them three days later. Mr. Parker was not taken by surprise. For several weeks before the charges were actually made there were rumors of them. Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews had had frequent consultations with the Mayor and some with the Corporation Counsel, and it was an open secret that these two at least of his colleagues had complained of him.

After receiving a copy of the specifications Mr. Parker said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had no fears for the result.

"If I have an impartial judge," he said, "Mr. Roosevelt must leave the board. Either he or I must be wrong. I assume, of course, that Roosevelt and Andrews are behind these charges, and I am confident of proving them ridiculous." A couple of days later Mr. Parker said: "Those charges do not trouble me. My real offense has been that I dared to differ from Mr. Roosevelt and that I declined to accept his flat when I knew him to be wrong. The head and front of my ill doing consisted in having an opinion of my own and expressing it. Just as long as I agreed with him I was 'a fine fellow,' 'a first-class' Commissioner, and 'a credit to the Mayor who appointed him.' Had I continued to obey Mr. Roosevelt's orders there would have been no charges, but I did not see my duty that way."

The Formal Charges.

The specifications of the charges against Mr. Parker, five in number, accused him of neglect of duty in these particulars:

First, That he absented himself from several of the stated meetings of the board, thereby hindering the business of the department.

Second, That as Chairman of the Committee on Complaints he had failed to examine the reports of complaints of citizens which first go to the Chief of Police or one of his men, and then are referred to the committee, and that in consequence of such failure the complaints remained unacted upon and the department became chargeable with neglect.

Third, That as Chairman of the Committee on Pensions he had neglected to examine into the claims made, such neglect, beside impeding police business, being an injustice to several applicants for relief.

Fourth, That he caused frequent and unnecessary delay in acting on charges and evidence presented to him in cases where members of the force were tried before him as trial Commissioner, and where it was necessary to have his indorsement on cases coming from the other Commissioners.

Fifth, That he failed to attend to the work of examining those portions of the examinations of Sergeants looking to be Captains assigned to him, and the other Commissioners were forced to do the work.

The hearings were begun June 11 in the Mayor's office in the City Hall. Elihu Root presented the charges, Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark sat with the Mayor as his legal adviser, Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews sat behind Mr. Root, and prompted him with questions to ask the witnesses. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy conducted the defense for the accused Commissioner.

Gen. Tracy's Prophecy.

There were eight days' hearings in all. When the evidence was all in the newspapers unanimously ridiculed the charges, and those who had attended the hearings prophesied that they would be dismissed. Gen. Tracy was not so sanguine. He conceded that Mr. Parker had disproved every complaint made; that he had proved the number of his absences from stated meetings was no greater than the number of absences of the other Commissioners; that he had duly investigated the complaints presented to him; that his delay in pronouncing judgment on two offending policemen was justified by the fact that an appeal from dismissal on a like charge was pending; that he had not delayed acting on pensions sufficiently long to do any one an injustice, but still he did not expect an acquittal.

"I'll tell you what I think, Parker," he said, as he left the City Hall. "I think Root has got the order for your removal already drawn up for the Mayor's signature in his pocket, and I'll bet the Mayor signs it."

It took nearly nine months to justify Gen. Tracy's prophecy. On March 17 of this year Mayor Strong signed the order of removal, and sent his secretary, Job E. Hedges, to Albany to place it and an accompanying review of the case and an explanation of his reasons for the delay in the hands of the Governor.

During the interval between the close of the trial and the pronouncing of judgment Mr. Parker, through his counsel, had several times asked for a decision. He had said nothing publicly about his case, and had left to the other Commissioners all criticism. He made no reply to the attacks on him, and declined to discuss the motives of those who called upon the Mayor to remove him. He continued to act as Police Commissioner, and refused to placate his opponents in the board by yielding to any of their demands. The promotion of certain Captains to be Inspectors he vetoed on the ground that the eligible list was illegal. His contention was sustained by many able lawyers before it was practically abolished by the new civil service law.

Mr. Parker Removed.

Early in March THE NEW YORK TIMES published an article disclosing some of the inside facts of the trouble in the Police Board. Mr. Parker was wrongfully accused of giving out the information. The breach in the board was, if possible, widened, and a little more than a week later Mr. Parker was removed, as far as the Mayor had power to remove him.

In his statement to Gov. Black, Mayor Strong made plain that the reason prompting his action was his belief that Mr. Parker was responsible for the lack of harmony among the Commissioners. He said:

"It appeared by the evidence before me that dissension did grow up in this Board of Police; that, instead of harmony, controversy and bitter feeling arose, with the result that upon matters of importance action of the board was hindered, and in some respects prevented, and that a paralysis of action has resulted which must necessarily be in the highest degree injurious to the public service. I am satisfied that this condition was the natural, if not the necessary, consequence of Commissioner Parker's practical refusal to make the effort to take part in the meetings and to work together with the other members as a part of a body of four striving to act in unison."

The Mayor's Reasons.

Referring to his delay in arriving at a decision, the Mayor wrote: "In my judgment the evidence that Mr. Parker was in fact spending his time on such other matters relating to the Police Department not especially delegated to him by the board, affords no excuse for the offenses proved against him.

"It rather indicates, to my mind, when taken together with his treatment of his regular board duties, that he was striving to build up a separate and individual control and mastery in the department, in conjunction with the Superintendent, independent of the control of the board and destructive of harmony, discipline, and good administration.

"I have withheld action upon these charges in the hope that after having his attention sharply and forcibly called to his duty, Commissioner Parker would make an effective effort to amend and would succeed in re-establishing the harmonious activity of the board, which had been lost through his neglect to perform his proper duties, and that I should accordingly not be required to resort to the harsh and disagreeable measure of removing him from office. I have become satisfied that my hope was not well founded."

Under the law the removal of a Commissioner by the Mayor amounts only to a recommendation to the Governor that he be removed. Until the Governor approves such recommendation the "removed" Commissioner is entitled to perform all the duties and receive all the emoluments of his office. Should the Governor have approved the action of the Mayor the Commissioner must have vacated his office and sought redress if he so desired from the courts which have the power to decide if the removal was justified by the evidence. In case of a final decision in favor of the Commissioner, all the expense entailed upon him in defending his office must be borne by the city.

The present case will have cost the city considerably more than $15,000. Neither Gen. Tracy nor Elihu Root accept small fees, the stenographer's charges exceeded $900, and there were various other items of expense.

SLOOP YACHT CONQUIESCO.

Craft Disabled Off Long Beach in a Squall and High Sea—No Lives Lost.

The identity of the craft said to have sunk off Long Beach during a squall on Sunday was established yesterday. No lives were lost, and she did not sink. Guests at the hotels on shore, several miles to the eastward of the point where the sloop was seen to be in distress, thought that she sank and that a schooner which had gone to her assistance had been unable to aid her crew.

The facts were learned yesterday from Clifford Miller of 62 West Eighty-ninth Street. Mr. Miller and two friends, R. A. Stacpoole and E. D. Seward, two weeks ago purchased the sloop yacht Conquiesco, at Mamaroneck. She was 31 feet long, and measured 6½ tons. She was built ten years ago at a cost of $2,500. Mr. Miller and Mr. Stacpoole took her to Patchogue on Saturday to have some repairs made, and then sailed down Great South Bay to Fire Island Inlet, where they anchored for the night. They were bound on a fishing trip, and Sunday morning they weighed anchor and stood out through the inlet, heaving to occasionally and doing a little fishing.

The afternoon set in squally, and the sea became rough. At 4 P. M. the wind was coming in a clipping gait out of the southwest, and a thunderstorm threatened. They were, of course, new to the boat and preferred to take the chances of sailing to anchoring. Besides, their course was now shaped for New York Bay, which brought the starboard side to leeward. It happened that the cover of the pumphold on the starboard quarter was lost, and as this would be brought under water as the yacht lay over under the impetus of the squall, they decided to take no chances. They accordingly threw over their anchor.

They saw the schooner Magic, Capt. Carroll, from Patchogue for New Haven, plowing at some distance just then, and they fired their cannon to attract the skipper's attention. Capt. Carroll bore down. A heavy sea was now running, and thought it was risky business coming alongside, he did it. In doing so, however, some of his headgear got afoul of the yacht's bowsprit and carried it away, and she also smashed the yacht's tender, hanging from the davits.

Mr. Miller had managed to jump aboard the schooner as she closed in, but Mr. Stacpoole had not. While the Magic bore off and luffed up he busied himself cutting away the wreck of the boat. When the schooner came alongside again the yacht was hove against her by a sea, and the sloop's mast, being unsupported forward, now that the bowsprit and bobstay were gone, broke at the deck and fell overboard.

Mr. Stacpoole this time got aboard the schooner, and the two yachtsmen were brought up to Erie Basin and landed.

The yacht, lightened of her mast, bowsprit, and boat, floated high. She was four miles off Long Beach, and was still riding safely yesterday morning. Mr. Miller feared last night though that the squall of yesterday afternoon must have swamped her.

WHEEL RIDING CASUALTIES.

O'Brien's Insufficient Allowance—Bist Ran Over a Woman—E. F. Brill Was Locked Up.

John J. O'Brien, aged twenty-three, of 4 West Fifty-ninth Street, figured too closely last night when he tried to wheel across the path of Robert Collins's wagon at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. He hit the wagon shaft, and struck with one eye against a harness buckle, receiving a very severe wound. He may lose his eye.

James Bistia, twenty-four years old, of 249 East Seventy-second Street, was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station last night by Bicycle Policeman Krueger for having knocked down and run over Julia Svoboda, thirty-eight years old, of 1,329 First Avenue, at the corner of First Avenue and Seventy-first Street. Her cheek was badly cut. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

William Floyd, fifty years old, of 1,563 Lexington Avenue, was knocked down by a bicycle at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street last night. He sustained contusion of both knees and severe shock, and was taken home after being attended to. Edward F. Brill of 219 East Fifty-second Street, who rode the bicycle, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

MRS. WHEANER'S DIAMONDS LOST

Misfortune of a New York Woman at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—Mrs. Wheaner of New York, accompanied by Miss O'Neill, a relative of Harry Miner, visited the beach here to-day.

Mrs. Wheaner wrapped her jewels, which were valued at $1,000, in a handkerchief and gave them to her companion. The latter, on opening the handkerchief later, discovered the diamonds were missing. They have not been recovered.

It is supposed they dropped from the handkerchief and were lost in the sand.

TWO DROWNED IN EAGLE LAKE.

Daughter of a Chicago University Professor and Another Girl.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., July 12.—A sailboat carrying five young persons capsized this evening in the middle of Eagle Lake. Two of the occupants of the boat were drowned. The others were rescued after a severe struggle.

The dead are:

COULTER, GEORGIA, daughter of Prof. Coulter of the University of Chicago.

YARNELL, BERTHA, daughter of Edward F. Yarnell, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Miss Coulter's body has not been recovered.

The English Electorate.

From The London Daily News.

From the latest return issued of the registered electors for local Government purposes, it appears that there are in England and Wales 5,326,879 such electors, of whom 729,758 are women. The proportion of women to men voters is largest in the boroughs in administrative counties. They are about 112,000 in 690,000, not far short of a sixth; whereas in the administrative counties excluding boroughs they are only 413,000 in 3,230,000, and in county boroughs 204,000 in 1,408,000.

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—Adv.

LOGAN'S ATLANTA BATTLE

How He Prepared the Way for Gen. Sherman to Capture the City in 1864.

DECISIVE VICTORY OF JULY 22.

Why Mrs. Logan Has Selected This Date for the Unveiling of Her Husband's Statue—The Great Day of His Military Career.

Mrs. John A. Logan has selected July 22 as the date for the unveiling of St. Gaudens's bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Logan in Lake Front Park, Chicago. Every survivor of the Fifteenth Corps will understand, as soon as he sees the date, why Mrs. Logan has selected July 22. It is because Gen. Logan on that date, in 1864, saved Gen. Sherman's left wing from a terrible thrashing, and perhaps eventually gave Atlanta to the Federal troops.

The writer was a Sergeant in the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps, Gen. Morgan L. Smith commanding. The division was an old organization, being at Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh with Gen. Sherman when he had only one star on his shoulder, in 1862. There had been comparatively few changes. Gen. M. L. Smith had advanced from Colonel of the Eighth Missouri to the command of a brigade and finally of the division. He was a "West Pointer." We had been under Gen. Grant from Pittsburg Landing—including the Corinth, Memphis, and Vicksburg campaigns—with Gen. Sherman as corps commander.

After Vicksburg fell, Gen. Grant became the commander of the Departments of the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland, thus giving Gen. Sherman the Tennessee and Gen. Thomas the Cumberland. Gen. Grant left the Mississippi River and established headquarters at Chattanooga, whence he ordered Gen. Sherman to reinforce him with the Fifteenth Corps. From Vicksburg to Memphis the army went by water, and then marched to Chattanooga. We thus helped to fight the battle of Missionary Ridge, immediately after which we marched to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville. Our approach to the latter place becoming known to the Confederate General Longstreet, he withdrew, and we marched back to Chattanooga, and thence to Huntsville, Larkinsville, &c., along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and settled down for the Winter. Gen. Logan was assigned to our corps in November, 1863, but he did not assume personal command until we had settled on the railroad, about the holidays.

A Popular Commander.

To say that we were pleased with having "Black Jack" as our commander does not express the full meaning, yet we knew also that there was hard work before us, because we had been close to him at Champion Hills and Vicksburg. He commanded the division at the latter place that sprung the mine and charged into the crater. May 2, 1864, we moved out of our camps to do our part of the Atlanta campaign, and immediately started in, as Gen. Sherman said, to act as "the snapper to the whip" with which he purposed to punish the enemy.

On May 12 we fought the battle of Resaca, and Gen. Logan, seeing that Gen. Joe Johnston was about to make a desperate assault on us, adopted his usual tactics—riding along the line, not as "woodcut" pictures represent Generals, with hat in one hand and sword in the other, horse standing on hind legs, nostrils distended and mane and tail flying as though a tornado had struck him, but earnestly cheering the boys and telling them to stand fast, the excitement adding to the color of his face, making him a little darker than usual. The result was that we reserved our fire until the enemy were within sixty yards, when we "let go." They stopped, fell back, reformed, and got the dose again, and then we "went for" them, driving them till dark. Next morning they had started south and the field was ours.

The "whip" was "snapping" to the right on the succeeding movement, and on May 27 we went into position near Dallas. Gens. Thomas and Schofield, it appears, had not advanced quite as far as we had, and Gen. Johnston pushed Gen. Hardee against us. Very little artillery was used, but the rattle of musketry was terrific, and that is what kills. They even tried three times, and all this time Gen. Logan, knowing the circumstances, rode back and forth and close up to the line, too, much closer than some division commanders, swinging his hat and cheering the boys. Dallas was the third attack of the Confederates, and in with two of them. As at Resaca, we had to bury their dead and care for many of their wounded.

After Dallas, until June 27, we had no severe battle, although by the 27th we were on the extreme left of the army, doing the "snapper" all the time. Now came the big battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in which Gen. Sherman tried to whip Gen. Johnston by one grand swoop, but we failed, and lost heavily, many prominent officers being among the killed. The Fifteenth, after over an hour, cleared two lines of abatis, one line of earthworks, and stopped at an insurmountable array of cliffs, the average height being thirty feet. The Confederates abandoned the mountain, and on July 4 the "snapper" was on the extreme right.

On to the Gate City.

This "volunteer" army had many ways of getting news, and we heard that Jeff Davis and Gen. Johnston held different ideas in regard to holding Atlanta, the latter contending that Atlanta had better be surrendered. We had a view of the church spires from the mountain, and by July 15 had crossed the Chattahoochee River. Again we were on the left of the army, and by the 20th we were pretty well lined up against the Gate City. Late in the afternoon we heard unusual firing, soon coming very heavy. Naturally we were on the alert, but it did not last long, and comparative quiet soon reigned. That night we learned that Gen. Hood had succeeded Gen. Johnston, and that Gen. Sherman had made the statement that Gen. Hood would fight; that he and Gen. Hood had been classmates, and therefore he had a good idea of what he would do.

July 21 was consumed in various minor moves, putting our works in better condition and at the same time doing some skirmishing, which was as regular as rations since May 2. On the morning of the 22d it was unusually quiet, and early the pickets reported no enemy in front. Soon afterward we advanced, and finally reached the abandoned works held by the enemy the day before. We simply halted, dropped down, without the least concern, feeling that Atlanta was evacuated, and that our campaign was over. No attempt was made to change the works to face the other way, neither was the artillery placed in position.

But in a few moments what a change! About noon we heard a few spattering shots in our rear and to the left. It increased. Men arose, grabbed their tried rifles, and actually stood still. There did not appear to be a General or aide-de-camp in sight. The firing grew heavier, accompanied by artillery. Whence that Confederate force came and how it got so close without our knowledge was a mystery, but we only realized that we were caught in "the air," and, to tell the truth, the old corps was "on the run." But where to run? The firing originally was on the left rear. Now we were getting it from both ends and front. Our artillery was all abandoned, but we clung to the Springfields. From some unknown cause we headed for our last line of works, and here was Gen. Logan. He had no hat to swing, but he just rode up and down that line calling to the "boys" to stop. The writer only heard what he said once—"Stop here, boys. We can whip Hood if he comes this far!" He and some of his staff kept at it, and the men did, almost to a man, stop and line up. We soon had quite a good showing, and there was no firing right near us.

Outgeneralled a West Pointer.

By 3 o'clock, after aides and orderlies had literally torn up the ground in front and behind us in carrying orders, the word came along that Gen. Logan was going to retake the position, and that we must retake the batteries also. Well, sure enough, the order came, and with it Gen. Logan. He had got a hat somewhere—did not appear to be much excited, but he was awful black—and we moved, right in line of battle. We had nearly a mile to go, and we covered half of it without being fired on. It kind of encouraged us, got the "sand" up out of our shoes, and on the first little salute we received, the yell of "Charge!" rang out, and the rebels took our former tactics and they beat us. We retook all of our batteries and many more prisoners than we had lost.

At the commencement of the firing Gen. McPherson, not knowing what it meant, rode into the Confederate lines and was killed. The department command thus fell on Gen. Logan—right in this trying time. Gen. Hood had completely flanked the army. Gen. Logan took in the situation quickly, gave his orders, got that line just where he wanted it, and then whipped Gen. Hood, a West Pointer.

Congratulatory orders from headquarters were received, and from every source came kind words to Gen. Logan, and yet he was superseded by Gen. O. O. Howard, and then, too, just as he had completed the withdrawing of that army, right under Gen. Hood's nose, transferring it to the right of the army, where, on July 28, Gen. Hood again came out of his works and got such a thrashing that on the picket lines, when we asked the Confederates when they intended to come out again, they told us they only had enough left for one more killing. Gen. M. L. Smith, our division commander, a West Pointer, resigned unconditionally, as the non-advancing of Gen. Logan held him back, as he considered unjustly. Gen. Grant, who was with the Potomac Army, and therefore depended on official reports, said that Gen. Logan commanded the Army of the Tennessee throughout its desperate struggle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division.

Notwithstanding these facts, our "political," "volunteer" General took the command again of the Fifteenth Corps, and after the battle of July 28, handled it successfully as the "snapper" in the final movement that caused Gen. Hood to abandon Atlanta. Gen. Logan, in his congratulatory order to the corps says: "You have marched during the campaign, in your windings, the distance of 400 miles, have put hors du combat more of the enemy than your corps numbers, have captured twelve stands of colors, 2,450 prisoners, and 210 deserters."

And yet, with this record, and with the highest approval of his superior officers, he was superseded by Gen. O. O. Howard, and no reason assigned, except the one known reason, but not written—Gen. Logan was not a graduate of West Point. Therefore, Mrs. Logan, and justly, too, designates July 22 as the date to unveil the statue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. Jalkert, millinery; William Duff represents; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 57 White Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss M. Ellis, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderon Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Lewis represents; A. Murdison, toys; 2 Walker Street.

Adler, B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. Adler, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Aims, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, notions and stationery, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Blake, Dowell & Heim, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Heim, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Brafman, Burger & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Burger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, clothing; Hoffman House.

Burke, Fitz Simmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohl, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Chicago Corset Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. Florsheim, corsets; Hoffman House.

Dannenberg Company, Macon, Ga.; S. J. Dannenberg, dry goods, &c.; 650 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. McDonald, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Davis, white goods and linens, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons, laces, and collars; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Ettenson, Wolfe & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; E. Winning, shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Effronson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Effronson, dry goods and notions; L. Effronson, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Marshall Field of 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

French, W. E., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; W. S. French, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Friend, A. I. & H., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. I. Friend, clothing; Hoffman House.

Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Furneaux, millinery; H. Hoefle, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldbarth & Strauss, Charleston, West Va.; L. Strauss, notions, cloaks, and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, dry goods and notions, 448 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, silks, trimmings, velvets, cloaks, linings, wash goods, and linens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; G. Jannison, furnishing goods; J. A. Swanson, clothing; J. Flynn, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Hutzler, cloaks, boys' clothing, and umbrellas; Grand Hotel.

Hogerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, cloaks and suits; C. Hengerer represents; 477 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. C. Cook, notions, dry goods, &c.; J. R. Hills, silks and velvets; Hotel Manhattan.

Hoberg, Root & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; F. J. Griffiths, notions, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; A. F. Winslow, shoes, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Penny, upholstery goods and carpets; 57 White Street.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Schloss, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Metropole.

Locke, J. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Alborn, notions, fancy goods, and toys; Hotel Albert.

McAdam, Quentin & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, dry goods, 84 West Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Martin, N. F., Utica, N. Y.; clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Menken, J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; D. M. Kohn, carpets; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Minch & Eisenbrey, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Minch, carpets; Gilsey House.

Mitchell, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; D. E. Kellogg, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Mertens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Mosenfelder & Kohn, Rock Island, Ill.; E. Mosenfelder, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Newburger, B., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; J. Nusbaum, millinery; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Osgood, C. E. & Co., Boston, Mass; C. E. Osgood, carpets; Astor House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. C. Hislop, notions, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rauh, umbrellas, neckwear, and handkerchiefs; 41 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Knobloch, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Rosenfield, M. Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; 119 Prince Street.

Strotmeyer & Krehnbrink, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Strotmeyer, millinery; L. H. Krehnbrink, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Saks, A., Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Saks, clothing; Hoffman House.

Shoneman Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. A. Rosenheim, furs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sisson Bros. & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, notions, cloaks, suits, &c.; Barrett House.

Slessinger, J., & Brother, Somerset, Ky.; H. Slessinger, shoes; Morton House.

Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Davidson, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 53 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Spalding, C. E., & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. E. O. Connor, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Vendome.

Tinsley, P. S., Nashville, Tenn.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Sydemore, fancy goods and stationery; St. Denis Hotel.

Wachtel & Weihl, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wachtel, woolens; Union Square Hotel.

Weinberg & Lehman, Baltimore, Md.; S. Weinberg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Ackerland, woolens; 21 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lobbying Good and Bad.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is the inherent right of the citizen of a free republic to use all honorable means to induce legislators to favor or oppose measures in which the citizen is interested; it is his privilege, that is to say, to lobby, so long as he lobbies in the proper way. When he begins to threaten legislators if they do not do as he desires, or to promise them money or political support if they oblige him, then does he begin to do what he has no legal or moral right to do.

BENHAM'S STRONG MEDICINE

His Wife's Protest Against Taking the Last Dose Heard by Her Mother.

MAY WIARD OFTEN WITH HIM

Accused Man Told His Wife She Would Never See Twenty-one According to One Witness—Prussic Acid Found in House.

BATAVIA, July 12.—When the trial of Howard C. Benham for the murder of his wife was resumed to-day the cross-examination of Frank Klein, Benham's coachman, was at once proceeded with. Witness was asked: "On either occasion when Mrs. Benham was ill or when she died, did Benham assist her in any way?"

"He did not," was the reply. Witness further testified that when he rubbed Mrs. Benham's hands her fingers were clenched, and would open up slowly after he had rubbed them for a time. The witness testified to May Wiard's visits to Benham's house in October and once before Christmas, remaining on one occasion all night with Mrs. Benham. He had also taken Mrs. Benham and May Wiard driving.

Mrs. Farrant, mother of Mrs. Benham, testified to the marriage of her daughter to Benham at the age of sixteen. On the night of the death of her daughter, she testified, Benham wanted her to go in the front room with Sidney, the little boy, saying he would take care of "Flossie." She answered: "I said, 'No'; I wanted to take care of 'Flossie.' He said he would rather care for 'Flossie' than Sidney."

At that, she related, Howard said: "Don't let's have any dickering about this; go on and do as I say." "In the night I heard the little boy crying, and on my way to his room I looked in at 'Flossie.' It was 1 o'clock, and 'Flossie' was all right."

"Later in the night, did you hear anything more?"

"Yes; I heard loud talking, and heard 'Flossie' say: 'Howard, I don't want to take that; I don't want to, Howard. I think you are just as mean as you can be."

Found Her Daughter Dying.

"About an hour after that I heard Howard call 'Mrs. Farrant!'

"I went into the room, and there lay my poor daughter, dying." Mrs. Farrant's voice trembled, and she broke down, crying in low sobs.

"Go on," said Mr. Kenefick.

"I said: 'Oh, my poor, darling girl,' she was lying on her back, with her arms up in the air and her fingers burned like that," and the witness lifted her black-gloved thin fingers above her head. At this point Mrs. Farrant paused again and cried softly.

"What was Benham doing?"

"He was walking about the room swearing because Klein did not hurry up and go after the doctor."

On cross examination Mrs. Farrant testified that she had heard of her daughter's injury at the birth of her child. She was well, however, at Christmas. The first intimation she had of her daughter's illness was in Benham's letter of Dec. 29. When she arrived at her daughter's on Dec. 30 May Wiard was there. A physician was called in and examined her daughter and pronounced her sound. She said her heart was in good condition. She did not know why she did not go to her daughter's room when she heard Benham making her take the medicine.

Mrs. Lulu Prentiss of Batavia, housekeeper in the Benham household at the time of Mrs. Benham's death, testified: "I have heard some conversations between Benham and his wife. A short time before her death they engaged in a quarrel, and Mrs. Benham said: 'I will soon be twenty-one, and then I will take the money and do as I please.' Benham replied to her: 'You will never live to see twenty-one.'"

Peter Reed identified a photograph of Mary Wiard as that of the woman with whom he had seen Benham in Buffalo on Oct. 14.

Mrs. Prentiss was again called to the stand. She stated that prior to Mrs. Benham's illness Benham was away from home frequently in the evening, and some times all night. After Mrs. Benham became ill Benham remained at home every night.

Witness then described Mrs. Benham's appearance on the night of Dec. 31, in almost the same language that Witness Klein had used. Mrs. Benham had frothed at the mouth and then vomited. Her breath was very bad, so much so that witness had to turn her head away. When Mrs. Benham regained consciousness on that occasion, she said, "Too strong; too strong; I told you it was too strong."

Gave Mrs. Benham Medicine.

Just before New Year's Day Benham had asked the witness to give his wife some medicine, handing her a cup and a spoon. Benham said his wife would not take it from him. When the witness had offered the medicine to Mrs. Benham the latter said: "I cannot take it." Witness had then thrown the medicine away and had told Benham that Mrs. Benham had taken it. Later on Benham came into the room and said to his wife: "You haven't taken that medicine."

The witness then described the appearance of Mrs. Benham on the night of her death as Mrs. Farrant had testified to it. The witness had tried to call Dr. Tozier on the telephone, but the Central Office had said the wires were out of order. On Friday evening, the night after Mrs. Benham's funeral, the witness had observed a little vial in the bathroom. It was labeled "Prussic acid. Poison."

Shortly after Benham had left the house that night witness noticed that the vial was gone. Mrs. Prentiss's cross-examination was lengthy and sharp, but she did not contradict herself.

The witness testified that on one occasion Miss Wiard had remained at the Benham house all night. There were others present. All were drinking, and were intoxicated. Miss Wiard fell when getting out of her carriage.

Justice of the Peace Fred H. Dunham was then sworn. He said Benham had been arraigned before him on the charge of murder. When Benham had been informed of the charge against him he asked why he was arrested "so damned early," and was told it was because it was rumored that he was arranging to leave town. Benham had denied this, and added: "I've lived in hell for the last five years and I guess I can stand this."

Then Benham had asked how long it would take for the chemist to make the examination of his wife's stomach, and said: "If they don't find any prussic acid in her stomach, will that end this d—d business?"

The court adjourned at 5:45 o'clock.

IDENTIFIED AS MRS. BEBUS.

His Nephew Doubts that the Man's Death Was Suicide.

The body of the man who was taken out of the North River Sunday and died shortly after being brought to land, and on whose person was found a burned firecracker, with a note attached, on which had been written "Little Davy's Firecracker, July 6, 1896," was identified early this morning.

A little before 1 o'clock J. W. Bebus of 149 East Twenty-ninth Street called at the Morgue in company with John Murphy, who had called earlier in the evening.

He positively identified the body as that of his uncle, Davenport Bebus, forty-seven years old, an actor, whose last place of abode was 211 West Sixteenth Street. Mr. Bebus said he was positive his uncle had not committed suicide, and believed he had either met with an accident or been pushed into the river.

Washington Weeds.

From The Washington Star.

A large and varied assortment of persistent weeds is indigenous to this region, together with a number of reinforcements from other parts of the country. Plantain, mullen, burdock, and ragweed, daisies, dandelions, chickweed, and pepper grass, garlic, pusley, jimson, and sheep sorrel—all these and many more are here to worry the city man as well as the farmer. They sprout, seemingly, from nothing. It takes time and limitless patience to get rid of these pests. The Agricultural Department is seeking to reduce this incessant labor by introducing a fine variety of grass that, once rooted well in a lawn, will keep out all other forms of growth.

Throws Him Over.

One good quality should be recorded to the credit of the bicycle. It refuses to keep company with a drunken man.—Kansas City Times.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Many Delegates on Hand for the National Convention at Detroit.

DETROIT, July 12.—All fears of light attendance at the tenth convention of the National League of Republican Clubs were dispelled this evening by the

ANTI-TRUST LAWS VOID

Justice Chester Vacates His Orders for Coal Road Men to Testify.

CONSTITUTION VIOLATED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Excessive Powers Conferred on Supreme Court Justices and Insufficient Provision Made for Protection of Witnesses.

ALBANY, July 12.—Justice Alden Chester to-day vacated the orders granted by him upon the application of the Attorney General in June last, compelling the Presidents of the various anthracite coal road companies to appear before a referee as witnesses in a procedure under the new anti-trust laws, to determine as to whether there is an illegal contract arrangement or combination in violation of Chapters 383 and 384 of the Laws of 1897, in which they or their roads are participants.

The motion upon which the decision was given was argued before Justice Chester June 8, some two weeks after he had granted a motion of the Attorney General for the appointment of a referee, and also after the service upon the Presidents of the various roads of orders for them to appear before such referee, Walter E. Ward of Albany. The motion was on behalf of the various roads concerned, including the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New York, Ontario and Western, and the Jersey Central, which asked for a vacation of the orders so granted on the grounds that the anti-trust laws were unconstitutional, that the Legislature exceeded its powers in passing them, and that the powers given to the Supreme Court Justice by the provisions of those laws exceeded the judicial functions allowed by the Constitution.

Justice Chester granted the first orders under the new laws upon request of the Attorney General, and without reference to the merits of the application. An appeal will be taken at once from to-day's decision to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, but as that division does not sit until Sept. 7, and as an appeal will be taken even to the Court of Appeals, there can be no final conclusion much before the last month of the year.

In his decision Justice Chester touches upon but two points of constitutionality. He declares upon the first point that the power granted to the Supreme Court Justice by the anti-trust laws is excessive of the judicial functions granted by the Constitution. The Legislature, he holds, has no power to impose upon a Supreme Court Justice functions of a non-judicial character, as it has in these laws. He says also that the procedure sought to be authorized in the statute presents an instance of a serious infraction of the Constitution by making the Justice a mere notary or rubber-stamp, with no discretion as to whether there are merits in an application for the appointment of a referee or not.

Upon the second point the court cites the fact that the Constitution of the State and of the United States both grant immunity from punishment for witnesses who give testimony against themselves. The anti-trust laws attempt to give relief by forbidding criminal prosecution upon such testimony, but Justice Chester does not think that the provision goes far enough to give the absolute immunity granted by the Constitution. Outside of the Constitutional points, Justice Chester also finds that there is an insufficiency of material in the petition upon which the original orders were granted. No facts were stated except on information and belief, without any reference to the sources of information or the grounds for belief. Such insufficient statement of facts, he says, would not be admissible in a court of justice.

JUSTICE CHESTER'S DECISION.

Statement of the Grounds on Which the Anti-Trust Law Is Declared Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, July 12.—The following is Justice Chester's decision in the Coal Trust matter in full:

"This is a motion to vacate an order granted by me on the 12th day of May, 1897, on the ex-parte application of the Attorney General, requiring Samuel Sloan and five other persons named in the order to appear before a referee therein named to answer such relevant or material questions as may be put to them concerning any alleged illegal contract, arrangement, or combination in violation of Chapter 383 of the Laws of 1897, or of Chapter 384 of the Laws of 1897.

"The petition of the Attorney General under which he procured the order sought to be vacated was presented under the provisions of Chapter 383 of the Laws of 1897, which is entitled 'An act to prevent monopolies in articles or commodities of common use, and to prohibit restraints of trade and commerce, providing penalties for violation of the provisions of this act, and procedure to enable the Attorney General to secure testimony in relation thereto,' which act became a law May 7, 1897, and took effect immediately.

"The substantive provisions of the act are contained in the first two sections, which are as follows:

"'Section 1. Every contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination whereby a monopoly in the manufacture, production, or sale in this State of any article or commodity of common use is or may be created, established, or maintained, or whereby competition in this State in the supply or price of any such article or commodity is or may be restrained or prevented, or whereby for the purpose of creating, establishing, or maintaining a monopoly within this State, or the manufacturing, production, or sale of any such article or commodity, the free pursuit in this State of a lawful business, trade, or occupation is or may be restricted or prevented, is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal, and void.

"'Section 2. Every person or corporation, or any officer or agent thereof, who shall make or attempt to make or enter into any such contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination, or who within this State shall do any act pursuant thereto, or in, toward, or for the consummation thereof, wherever the same may have been made, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall, if a natural person, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not longer than one year, or by both such fines and imprisonments; and if a corporation, by a fine of not exceeding $5,000.'

"The balance of the act, except the repealing clause and the statement of the time when it is to take effect, relates wholly to procedure.

The Law Summarized.

"The following is a brief summary of these provisions of the act:

"Section 3 authorizes the Attorney General to bring an action in the name of the people to restrain the doing in this State of any act herein declared to be illegal or any act for the making or consummation of the prohibited combinations, wherever the same may have been made.

"Section 4 clothes the Attorney General with power to examine and procure the testimony of witnesses in the manner provided in the act for the purpose of determining whether he should commence an action or proceeding, and makes the provisions of the code of civil procedure relative to the examination of witnesses before the commencement of an action, and the conduct of such examination, applicable, so far as practicable, to an action or proceeding instituted by the Attorney General pursuant to the act.

"Section 5 provides that whenever the Attorney General deems it necessary or proper to procure testimony before the beginning of an action or proceeding, he may present to a Justice of the Supreme Court an application, in writing, for an order directing such persons as the Attorney General may require to appear before the Justice, or a referee designated in the order, for examination, and provides that if it appears to the satisfaction of the Justice to whom the application is made that such an order is necessary then such order shall be granted. The section further provides that the order shall be granted without notice, unless notice is required to be given by the Justice to whom the application is made.

"Section 6 authorizes the Attorney General to indorse upon the copy of the order served upon the person required to appear and be examined a notice stating the time and place of the examination, and a clause requiring such person to produce on such examination all books, papers, and documents in his possession or under his control relating to the subject of such examination. And the section further contains provisions with reference to the service of the order and a payment or tendering to the witness his fees allowed by law.

"Section 7 provides that the testimony of each witness must be subscribed by him, and all testimony taken by such Justice or referee must be certified and delivered to the Attorney General at the close of the examination. It also provides that the testimony given by a witness in a proceeding or examination under the act shall not be given in evidence against him in any criminal action or proceeding, nor shall any criminal action or proceeding be brought against such witness on account of the testimony so given by him; nor shall any person be excused from answering any questions that may be put to him on the ground that it may tend to convict him of a violation of the provisions of the act.

Section 8 confers upon the referee appointed, as provided in the act, all the power and makes him subject to all the duties of a referee appointed under Section 10118 of the Code of Civil Procedure, so far as practicable, and authorizes him to punish for contempt a witness duly served, for non-appearance or refusal to be sworn or to testify, or to produce books, papers, and documents according to the direction of the Attorney General in his indorsement aforesaid in the same manner, and to the same extent as a referee appointed to hear, try, and determine an issue of fact or of law.

"Section 9 repeals Chapter 716, Laws of 1893, entitled, 'An act to prevent monopolies in articles of general necessity,' and also Chapter 267, Laws of 1896, the latter act being amendatory of the former. By this repeal, the legislation of 1897 is substituted for that heretofore existing upon the subject.

Question of Constitutionality.

"Upon the argument and in the extended briefs submitted by counsel in support of this motion very able and learned attacks have been made on the constitutionality of the substantive provisions contained in the first and second sections of the act.

"Some of the more prominent of the recent cases, where acts to prevent monopolies in commodities of common use or to prohibit restraints of trade and commerce, have been called in question, are Arnot vs. Pittston and Elmira Coal Company, 68 New York, 558; Judd vs. Herrington, 159 New York, 145; People vs. Sheldon, 139 New York, 251; People vs. Milk Exchange, 145 New York 267 in the Court of Appeals, and the still later case of United States vs. Freight Association, 166 United States 290, in the United States Supreme Court.

"In each of these cases the legislation brought in question was sustained by the courts, and the contract condemned.

"Rapallo, J., in writing the opinion of the Court of Appeals in Arnot vs. Pittston and Elmira Coal Company, supra, which involved a contract where one producer of coal, for the purpose of enhancing the price, entered into a contract with another producer, binding the latter to keep his supply out of the market, says at Page 565, 'That a combination to affect such a purpose is inimical to the interests of the public, and that all contracts designed to effect such an end are contrary to public policy and, therefore, illegal, is too well settled by adjudicated cases to be questioned at this day.'

"O'Brien, J., in writing the opinion of the same court in Judd vs. Herrington, supra, says at Page 109, with reference to the agreement involved in that case: 'The real purpose and intent of the agreement was to suppress competition in an article of food, and as such agreements tend to enhance the price they are regarded as detrimental to the public interests and forbidden by public policy. That such agreements are illegal and void has been settled by the decision of the courts from the earliest times.'

"In view of these authorities and many others that might be cited, I should want to give very deliberate consideration to the claim made upon the argument, that the substantive provisions of this act are much broader in scope than the statutes which they displace and therefore are not covered by them on the guiding principles of the cases referred to, before coming to the conclusion that the Legislature was powerless, because of Constitutional restrictions, to declare the agreement or combinations specified in Section No. 1 in the act in question to be against public policy, illegal, and void, or to declare as has been done in Section 3, that a person or corporation who violates these provisions or who within this State shall do any act pursuant thereto, or in toward or for the consummation thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"While the authorities referred to tend very strongly to support the constitutionality of these substantive provisions, I do not deem it necessary on this motion to determine any of the questions presented with reference to their constitutionality, for the reason that some of the objections urged against those provisions of the act which relate wholly to the procedure attempted to be authorized thereby are, in my opinion, decisive of the case.

Imposes Non-Judicial Functions.

"It seems to me very clear in the first place that there is an attempt in this act to impose upon the Justice of the Supreme Court non-judicial functions which cannot be sustained.

"Under our State system of government as well as under the Federal system, the respective Constitutions provide for a complete separation between the executive, the legislative, and the judicial power, and each of these powers is independent of each of the others. Each of these branches of the Government is of equal dignity and power, and neither can properly be required to perform functions appertaining to either of the others, which are not expressly provided for. These are elementary principles of Constitutional law relating to our system of government.

"While the Supreme Court of the State exists without any Constitutional or statutory provisions precisely defining its jurisdiction, except the Constitutional provision that 'it has general jurisdiction in law and equity,' (Const., Art. 6, Sec. 1,) the intention that its functions should be strictly judicial is clearly indicated by the provisions that 'the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust,' and 'all votes for any of them for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void.' Id., Art. 6, Sec. 10.)

"The Court of Appeals has held that the Legislature cannot limit that jurisdiction. (People ex rel. v. Nichols, 79, N. Y., 582.)

"It would seem equally clear from the general principles above stated that the Legislature cannot impose upon the court or the Justices thereof functions of a non-judicial character.

"Judge Cooley, in his Principles of Constitutional Law, (Second Edition, Page 51,) says: 'Upon Judges, as such, no functions can be imposed, except those of a judicial nature.' Judge Story, in his work on the Constitution, (Section 1,571,) says: 'The Judicial Department * * * of the Government can be called upon only to decide controversies brought before them in a legal form.'

"This principle appears to have frequently been applied when the Legislative Department has sought to impose upon the judiciary non-judicial actions, such as taking testimony for the use or information of administrative offices. I content myself with a reference to some of the cases holding this principle, without taking the time to review them: In Hayburn's case, 2 Dall., 409; U. S. vs. Todd, 13 How. U. S., 52; U. S. vs. Farriera, 13 How. U. S., 40; Gordon vs. U. S., 2 Wallace, 561, and 117 U. S., 697; in re Sanborn, 148 U. S., 222; in re Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. Brimson, 154 U. S., 447; People ex rel. vs. Waters, 4 Misc., 1; in re Supervisor of Election, 114 Mass., 247; Munday vs. Rahway, 43 N. J. L., 338; in re Griffiths, 118 Ind., 83; Houseman vs. Circuit Judge, 58 Mich., 364; matter of application of Senate, 10 Minn., 78.

An Administrative Function.

"The Attorney General is one of the administrative officers of the State, having an important relation to the Executive Department of the Government. This act provides in substance that, for the purpose of determining whether an action or proceeding should be commenced, the Attorney General may examine and procure the testimony of witnesses in the manner herein prescribed, and whenever he deems it necessary or proper to procure testimony before beginning an action or proceeding he may present to any Justice of the Supreme Court an application in writing for an order directing such persons as he may require to appear before the Justice, or a referee designated in the order, and answer such relevant and material questions as may be put to them concerning any alleged illegal contract, arrangement, agreement, or combination in violation of the act. If it appears to the satisfaction of the Justice to whom the application for the order is made that such an order is necessary, then such order shall be granted. The testimony taken by the Justice or referee must be certified and delivered to the Attorney General at the close of the examination.

"It thus appears clearly that the examination authorized by the act is merely to aid the Attorney General in determining the question as to whether or not he should commence an action. This is clearly an administrative function, and one which simply aids the Attorney General to determine a question relating wholly to the proper discharge by him of a public duty. The testimony is not required to be filed in court; it is merely turned over to the Attorney General for his information. Until an action or proceeding is brought there is no controversy in court, no issues, and no parties." The Justice to whom the application is made performs no functions, save either to take the testimony himself or to appoint a referee for that purpose. If he appoints a referee the Justice has no other or further relation to the matter whatever. There is no cross-examination of the witnesses; the testimony, if it can properly be called such, could not be used in an action or in any proceeding, and the application leads to no judgment or determination of the court.

"The duties imposed by the statute upon the Justices are therefore not judicial, but are merely ancillary or auxiliary to the Attorney General in the performance of his duties. This being the case, guided by the principles and authorities above mentioned, I think it was beyond the constitutional power of the Legislature to devolve the duties upon Justices of the Supreme Court.

Invades Personal Rights.

"In the next place, I think the procedure sought to be authorized in this statute presents an instance of a serious infraction of the constitutional rights and privileges of a witness charged with a crime.

"The act provides that no person shall be excused from answering any question that may be put to him on the ground that it may tend to convict him of a violation of the provisions of the act. (Section 7.) A violation of the provisions of the act is expressly made by Section 2 a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof the person is punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"The Constitution of the State (Article 1, Section 6,) provides that 'No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.' This same provision is carried into the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. It is also an ancient principle of the law of evidence that a witness shall not be compelled in any proceeding to make disclosures, or to give testimony which will tend to criminate him or subject him to fines, penalties, or forfeitures, (Rex. vs. Slaney, 5 Carr, and Page 218; 1 Greenlf, Ev. Sec. 451; Wharton Cris, Ev., 9th ed., 461; Southard vs. Rexford, 6 Cow., 254; People vs. Mather, 4 Wend., 229.)

"O'Brien, J., in people ex rel. Taylor vs. Forbes, (143 N. Y., 219,) after referring to these Constitutional provisions, and mentioning the fact that they had been incorporated into the code of civil and criminal procedure in this State, (Code civ. pro., Sec. 857; code crim. pro., Sec. 10,) says, at Page 227:

"'These Constitutional and statutory provisions have long been regarded as safeguards of civil liberty, quite as sacred and important as the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury, the fundamental guaranties for the protection of personal rights. When a proper case arises they should be applied in a broad and liberal spirit in order to secure to the citizen that immunity from every species of self-accusation implied in the brief but comprehensive language in which they are expressed.'

"The right of a witness to claim the benefit of these provisions has frequently been the subject of adjudication in both the Federal and State Courts. The principle established by these decisions is that no one shall be compelled in any judicial or other proceeding against himself, or upon the trial of issues between others, to disclose facts or circumstances that can be used against him as admissions tending to prove his guilt or connection with any criminal offense, or which he may then or afterward be charged; or the source from which or the means by which evidence of its commission, or of his connection with it may be obtained.

What Justice Marshall Said.

"The question was fully discussed at an early day by Chief Justice Marshall, on the trial of Aaron Burr, and every phase of it so completely explained and exhausted that his views were followed in the subsequent decisions.

"A single quotation from the language used will illustrate the scope and extent of the immunity which the witness can lawfully claim:

"'Many links frequently compose that chain of testimony which is necessary to convict an individual of a crime. It appears to the Court to be the true sense of the rule that no witness is compelled to furnish any one of them against himself. It is certainly not only a possible, but a probable case, that a witness by disclosing a single fact may complete the testimony against himself, and to a very effectual purpose accuse himself as entirely as he would by stating every circumstance which would be required for his conviction. That fact of itself would be unavailing, but all other facts without it would be insufficient. While that remains concealed in his own bosom he is safe, but draw it from thence and he is exposed to a persecution. The rule that declares that no man is compelled to accuse himself would most obviously be infringed by compelling a witness to disclose a fact of this description. It seems that in such cases nothing short of absolute immunity from prosecution can take the place of the privilege by which the law affords protection to the witness.'" (I. D., 228-220.)

"An attempt has apparently been made in the statute in question to give immunity to the witnesses in Section 7 it is provided that the testimony given by the witness in a proceeding or examination under this act shall not be given in evidence against him in any criminal action or proceeding, nor shall any criminal action or proceeding be brought against such witness on account of the testimony so given by him.'

"This language comes far short, in my opinion, from giving absolute immunity to the witness from prosecution. It is provided that no criminal action or proceeding shall be brought against him on account of the testimony so given by him. This would undoubtedly serve to protect him from an indictment, prosecution, or perjury because of the alleged falsity of his testimony, but it would not protect him from an indictment, prosecution, or punishment for a violation of the provisions of the act, which violation might be disclosed by facts or circumstances appearing in the testimony drawn from him under the compulsion of this examination, and in relation to which the law expressly states that he shall not be excused from testifying.

"The act contains no immunity from the prosecution of the witness for the crime which is sought to be discovered by the examination, and the discovery of which is the chief purpose of the examination.

Witnesses Need Protection.

"It is urged here in support of the order which has been made that it will be time to determine whether the testimonies of the witnesses are privileged when the examination begins and a question is asked the answer to which might tend to criminate. If at that stage of the matter the witness was before a court where his Constitutional rights could be protected, there might be some force in the suggestion, but under the statute in question the Legislature has assumed to give power to the referee to summarily punish the witness for contempt in refusing to be sworn or to testify or to produce books, papers, and documents according to the direction of the Attorney General.

"The Attorney General has indorsed a direction upon the order requiring each of the witnesses to produce on the examination all books, papers, and documents in his possession or under his control relating in any way to an alleged contract or agreement entered into through or by him, or corporations represented by him, for the purpose of limiting the production of anthracite coal. So that here is the concession and claim on the part of the Attorney General that these very witnesses were concerned in the agreement, the discovery of which is sought by the proposed examination. This discovery cannot be had, if Constitutional safeguards are to be regarded, from the mouths of the witnesses concerned in the alleged agreement.

"It has frequently been held in this State under those provisions of the code of civil procedure authorizing the examination of a party or witness before trial that where it clearly appears that the only material evidence sought by the examination will tend to show that the witness is guilty of a crime, the order to examine should be vacated upon the motion of the witness without waiting for him to plead his privilege. Burbank vs. Reed, 11 Weekly Dig., 578; Brandow Company vs. Bridgman, 14 Hun, 122; Kinney vs. Roberts, 26 Hun, 166, 89 N. Y., 601; Yamata Company vs. Brown, 27 Hun, 248; Andrews vs. Prince, 31 Hun 233; Skinner vs. Steele, 88 Hun, 309, At. 311; Abbott-Downing Company vs. Faber, 87 Hun, 299; Phoenix vs. Dupuy, 2 Abb., N. C., 146, 158; Corbett vs. Decanay, 5 Abb., N. C., 169, 44 N. Y. Superior, 306; Roberts vs. Press Company, 8 N. Y. Superior 670.

"If a corporation is to be a defendant its officers are excused from testifying for the same reason. (Davies vs. Lincoln National Bank; 16 Civ. Pro., Rep., 68.)

Insufficiency of the Petition.

"The further objection is made that this order cannot be sustained because of the insufficiency of the petition under which the order was granted, even though the power to grant the order was properly devolved by the Legislature upon Justices. The provisions of Art. I, of Title 3 of Chapter 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Sections 870-886) relating to the application for an order for the examination before the commencement of an action or before trial and before the conduct of such examination, are made by the act in question to apply so far as practicable to an action or proceeding by the Attorney General under this act. (Section 4.)

"An examination of the petition shows that there is an entire failure to state any fact required by these provisions of the code, except the statement, made upon information and belief, without stating any sources of information or any grounds for the belief, that 'heretofore certain railroads and other corporations, foreign and domestic, entered into a certain alleged illegal contract, arrangement, agreement, or combination limiting the production of anthracite coal,' and the further statement, also made on information and belief, without stating the sources of the information or the ground of the belief, that 'Samuel Sloan, Robert M. Olyphant, and Thomas P. Fowler, each residing in New York City, have knowledge and information as to such illegal contract.' It is also stated that 'it is not practicable to set out with great detail or particularity any of the matters required by the Code of Civil Procedure on like applications.'

"It will be observed that these statements do not amount to such proof of any fact as would be admissible in a court of justice. Indeed, the learned counsel for the Attorney General argues that no formality is contemplated under the provisions of this law by way of either affidavit or petition for the order to examine, and that a mere application in writing without setting out any facts whatever would entirely satisfy the provisions of the statute.

"If this position is correct, the purpose of the Legislature in making the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure apply so far as practicable is hardly apparent, and this position also requires no force whatever to be given to the provisions in the law, that, 'If it appears to the satisfaction of the Justice of the Supreme Court to whom the application for the order is made that such order is necessary, then such order shall be granted.'

"The reasoning of the Attorney General removes the question as to whether or not it is practicable in this specific case to comply with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure from the determination of the Justice, and takes the determination of that question entirely upon himself. The law, I think, intended that the determination of this question should rest with the Justice, if he could lawfully exercise the power at all.

As to Preliminary Examinations.

"It is a well settled rule that orders for preliminary examinations of witnesses or for the production of documents are in all cases discretionary, (Merchants vs. Sheehan, 101 New York, 176; Jenkins vs. Putnam, 106 New York, 272.) That it was the intention of the Legislature not to interfere with this salutary rule is made entirely clear from the provision of the law, that 'it must appear to the satisfaction of the Justice of the Supreme Court, to whom the application for the order is made that such an order is necessary.'

"The contention that the order must be granted by the Justice, not because any proof is submitted to him from which he can be satisfied as to its necessity, but merely because the Justice is informed by the Attorney General in writing that 'he deems it necessary and proper,' emphasizes and, in fact, concedes the proposition that the functions sought to be imposed upon the Justices are not judicial, but merely administrative.

"The right to the examination, if it exists at all, is a purely statutory one, and the precise provisions of the statute must be followed. (Heighson vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, 77 New York 278; Baloom vs. Adams, 18 State Rep., 13.)

"I conclude for the reasons already given that the order cannot be sustained. It is therefore unnecessary to examine the many other objections urged by counsel against its validity.

"Motion granted and order vacated.

"ALDEN CHESTER,
"Justice of Supreme Court."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will be held in this city to-morrow. It is announced that President Wilbur will resign.

It is said that Mr. Wilbur's resignation was promised the Drexel-Morgan syndicate at the time the company was financially reassisted by the syndicate a few months ago.

It also is expected that several members of the present Board of Directors will retire, to make room for representatives of the Drexel-Morgan interests.

NEW RAILROAD FOR ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—D. C. Willett of Morganfield, Ky., writes to the Secretary of State of Arkansas that he desires to secure a charter for a railroad from Lakeport on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in Chicot County, Ark., to Texarkana, Ark., through the counties of Chicot, Ashley, Union, Columbia, Lafayette, and Miller, through the towns of Hamburg, New London, Eldorado, and Magnolia—about 200 miles.

The corporators are D. C. Willett, President; J. B. Bahel, Secretary, and L. F. Willett, Vice President.

This will open up some of the best cotton and timber land in the State. The line passes through several of the best towns in Southeast Arkansas.

A Kentucky Bond Decision.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Judge Toney, in the Law and Equity Court, to-day, rendered a decision concerning $150,000 of bonds of the Louisville Southern Railroad Company of Kentucky. W. T. Grant, assignee of the Southern Contract Company, sought to recover the amount of these bonds from the stockholders of the Louisville Southern Railroad Company. The Southern Contract Company built the Louisville Southern and the Southern Railroad stockholders subscribed for $150,000 of bonds to raise money, as the bonds could not be floated. The railroad owed the Contract Company. Judge Toney holds that the stockholders involved, seventy odd in number, cannot be held for the bonds. The case will be appealed.

Railroad Men and Matters.

A hearing is to be given by the Railroad Commissioners at Albany Aug. 4 on the application of the Second Avenue Railroad and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad to change motive power to electricity.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just completed on Henderson's Wharf, in Baltimore, a six-story tobacco warehouse, which has more floor space than any other building in the city. It cost about $150,000, and is equipped with four electric elevators.

The report that an agreement had been entered into between the Staten Island Ferry Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey by which the railroad is to establish a ferry to Jersey City is denied by the management of the ferry company. Perhaps boats may be run from the Battery to Jersey City for through trains of the Royal Blue Line.

RESOLUTIONS FOR LAUTERBACH.

Edward Lauterbach was yesterday made the recipient of a set of engrossed resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the Republican organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and of regret for his retirement as Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

The presentation was made at Mr. Lauterbach's office, at 22 William Street. Col. De Witt C. Ward made the address, and there were also present Nathaniel A. Elisberg, Assistant District Attorney Bell, Simon Hess, and D. S. Tindale.

Mr. Lauterbach, in replying, said he took a special interest in the Twenty-ninth—his home district—and congratulated it on having been the first exponent of sound money. Mr. Platt, he said, was to-day peerless among men in politics. Republicanism was bound to be a sentiment in the coming campaign, and the candidate for Mayor must be a pronounced Republican.

Do you Feel Irritable?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, and is an invigorating tonic, soothing to the nerves.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

MORE MINERS JOIN STRIKE

Suspension Now Complete in the Pittsburg District Except at One Mine.

ARBITRATION BY FIVE STATES

Official Representatives of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Gather at Pittsburg to Urge a Compromise—Price of Coal Advancing.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—Beyond the strengthening of the miners' line along the river, there was little change in the strike situation to-day. The ironclad contracts which were in force in several mines in the Monongahela Valley were swept out of existence to-day, and the strike was made general in the fourth pool.

The Chamouni, Apollo, Jack Jones, and O'Neill's Fayette City mines, which had been running with a light force of men and under ironclads, are idle. The men at the Chamouni Mine were the last to lay down their tools. The miners along the river are rejoicing over this victory.

The only mine reported in operation in the region is the Equitable, at Webster. It is a stock company, comprising about seventy-five stockholders, and they are mining their own coal. The Blyth Coal Company has offered the sixty-nine-cent rate to their men at the Red Bird Mine, but the officials will not allow them to go to work at present. A mass meeting was held at Fayette City this afternoon and plans made to look after the strikers' interests and see that no mines resume.

The men in the Stickel Hollow mines of the Washington Coal Company also came out to-day, making the suspension complete in this district, except at the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, where about 1,200 men are working. No effort has yet been made to get these diggers out, and the miners at other pits who have laid down their tools are grumbling at the slowness of De Armitt's men in joining the movement. The hotheads are advising drastic measures. They have been kept in check so far, but there is no telling when the fever will break out and a concerted move on Sandy and Plum Creek be made.

Arbitrators from Five States.

The greatest interest is now manifested in the scheme to arbitrate the strike question. Labor Commissioners and official Arbitrators of the several States affected are mobilizing in this city. The State of Ohio is the only one which has a regularly appointed Board of Arbitration. Most of the others interested are Labor Commissioners and industrial statisticians.

The Ohio board is composed of S. N. Owen, Chairman, of Columbus, who was formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio; ex-Attorney General John Little of Xenia, and Joseph Bishop of Columbus, formerly President of the Amalgamated Association. The Indiana Labor Commissioners here are Lee McCormack, ex-President of the State Typographical Union, and B. F. Schmidt of Indianapolis. James M. Clark, Industrial Statistician of Pennsylvania, arrived from Harrisburg this morning. The officials of West Virginia are expected to arrive here to-morrow. The Illinois Commissioners of Labor—Messrs. Hill, Lloyd, and H. R. Colif—are on their way to Pittsburg, and will meet the other Commissioners in this city on Wednesday.

Thus all the States, with the exception of Kentucky and Tennessee, where the strike is on, will be represented in the conferences which are to be held here during the next few days.

Operators Invited to Confer.

Invitations have been sent to the coal operators of the Pittsburg district to meet the arbitrators informally and talk over the matter of settling the strike. James Young, representing the M. A. Hanna mining interests, came on from Cleveland this morning and was in consultation with the peacemakers at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. One or two of the smaller operators dropped in to look over the situation, but no important conference has yet been held. It is expected by the arbitrators that a representative number of the local operators will be gotten together within the next twenty-four hours.

Peace emissaries called at President Dearmitt's office to-day, and it is said that he told them it would be at least a day or two before he could give them a definite answer as to the course of action he proposed to follow. If the operators can be brought into line on the conference idea, there will be no obstacles interposed by the miners. President Ratchford notified the operators publicly a few days ago that he was ready for a conference at any time. This afternoon he wired the arbitrators that the miners' officials would meet with them to-morrow.

Indications of Coal Famine.

There are strong indications of a coal famine confronting the country within the next ten days. It is claimed by conservative operators that the marketable supply at present, which is placed at 10,000,000 bushels, would be only sufficient to meet the demands of the market for about a month under ordinary conditions. With the scarcity of coal already prevailing at the lake ports, it is claimed the supply will not last over two weeks at the longest. In anticipation of such a condition the coal operators are not very anxious to fill orders and are holding out for the advance in price that is expected to result.

The only source of supply is from the river mines, as the railroads are confiscating for their own use all the coal ready for shipment along their lines. This order was issued last week, and, with the exception of permitting the railroad operators to fill orders for coaling vessels at the lake ports, no coal is allowed to leave the district. With the supply limited to the Monongahela district, a coal famine in the near future is declared to be a certainty.

There has been a marked increase in the price of coal within the past few days, and it is claimed that a ten-cent rate per bushel in boatload lots will be reached within the present week. The retail dealers, as well as the operators in general, concede that a famine is imminent, and look for prices to advance beyond the limit reached during the general strike of the miners in 1894.

WEST VIRGINIA READY.

WHEELING, West Va., July 12.—A great change has come over the miners of this State, and the operators do not disguise their intention to do their best to keep the organizers from doing effective work. Meetings of miners were held at Thacker, Elkhorn, and Bluefield last evening. No definite action was taken, though sympathy for the strike was expressed.

Gov. Atkinson and Adjt. Gen. Appleton are preparing for trouble. Within the past week 500 stands of arms have been secured from the Government for the militia, with half a million rounds of ammunition, including ball cartridges. The militia will be used as soon as there is any reason for it. All the commanders have been communicated with and ordered to be ready.

It is announced that the Cleveland, Lorraine and Wheeling Railroad began to-day hauling West Virginia coal, but there has been no trouble so far, as the strike leaders are trying to keep their men from creating disturbances.

Developments across the river in the Eastern Ohio mining district were meagre to-day. Interest has shifted from the Dillonvale mines, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Road, up the river to the region on the Baltimore and Ohio bank of the river from Bellaire. The men at the Schick mines there have been working at the sixty-cent rate demanded by the strikers, but the men in the other mines along the Baltimore and Ohio object to the men working and are trying to force them out. So far they have been unsuccessful, but a meeting is to be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at Neff's Siding, with the avowed purpose of getting the men out at Schick's mines.

West Virginia coal is passing over the three coal-carrying roads in this vicinity in large quantities, but so far there has been no molestation of trains. At Dillonvale all is quiet, and the only possible source of trouble, so far as can be seen, lies in the rumored intention of the Wheeling and Lake Erie management to operate the mines with outside men. Such a course means wholesale evictions of the old men, when trouble could scarcely be averted.

Gov. Atkinson arrived in the city from Charleston this evening. While here he had a conference with State Labor Commissioner Isaac V. Barton. The coal strike with reference to West Virginia was gone over at length. Of the 25,000 miners in the State, all are busily at work, with the exception of 700 or 800 men in the organized district in the Pan Handle counties.

Commissioner Barton spoke to the Governor with reference to having him attend the conference of Labor Commissioners at Pittsburg on Wednesday. The Governor replied that he had not received an invitation to attend the conference, and supposed that the reason that he had not been invited was that there is practically nothing to arbitrate in this State yet. It was decided, however, that Commissioner Barton should attend the conference in a private capacity, and not as a representative of the State government, empowered to act in its behalf. Commissioner Barton left for Pittsburg to-night.

SITUATION IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—That Ohio railroad employes will refuse to handle West Virginia coal was the tenor of a report which reached this city to-day. The information came from a leading coal operator, who said his authority could not be questioned. Railroad managers, when approached, declared that no such report had come to them, but their manner rather indicated that they feared some such condition should the strike continue and the West Virginia miners refuse to leave their picks and shovels.

These fields are relied upon by the operators to supply the demand if all else fail, and should their expectations be fulfilled, the strikers, so local operators affirm, will be driven to the extremity of working on the sympathies of trainmen. Switchmen and brakemen, and even conductors, may answer their call, but it is hardly probable the locomotive engineers will leave their cabs. Chief Arthur said to-day: "There is no reason why the engineers should strike, and, besides, certain rules of the order govern them in such matters."

Notwithstanding the admission of officials of the various railroads that they have no legal right to confiscate coal, they still continue to take every car within reach. Some of the railroads, in addition to taking coal from the public, have resorted to seizing cars of coal from other roads. The Erie Road to-day switched ten cars of coal to the Lake Shore tracks for delivery to the Lake Erie Iron Company. The Lake Shore immediately seized the cars and placed them in their coal yard.

An official of the Cuddy Mullen Coal Company to-day said: "In seizing coal intrusted to their care, the railroads are guilty of a gross violation of trust. They have no more right to take coal than they have to search the pockets of the passengers. Coal is being seized merely for speculative purposes."

City officials announce that under the State law the city will seize coal, should the Water Works Department run short.

INDIANAPOLIS SUPPLY SHORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—The supply of coal in this city is running low, owing to the fact that the railroads centring here are seizing upon the output of the Indiana mines, which they are storing in bins at prominent points in order to prepare for what they believe will be a protracted strike.

The Edwardsport Company, the mines of which are located near Vincennes, had its entire output thus seized, and thereby the company was prevented from filling outstanding orders. However, as the railroad promptly paid for the seizure at prices in advance of delivery contract, the Edwardsport Company does not feel particularly aggrieved.

ILLINOIS MINERS OUT.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 12.—At a meeting to-day of 1,200 miners of the Danville district a vote was taken to cease all work in the Danville field. A small minority favored acceptance of the advance offered by the operators. This settles the strike in the Danville fields.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—Pursuant to the decision of yesterday's mass meeting the miners in all mines in the Springfield district struck to-day, except in the Clear Lake Co-operative and Spaulding Shafts.

DECATUR, Ill., July 12.—Decatur may soon be involved in the coal strike. A committee of miners from Taylorville is in the city to-day in an effort to induce the miners here to strike. The day force at the Pratt Cereal Mills struck to-day on account of the discharge of Superintendent Churchill.

INDUSTRIES THREATENED.

PEORIA, Ill., July 12.—The industries of Peoria are beginning to fear a coal famine. Some of the mines are still running, but the railroads threaten to confiscate all coal shipped. The two sugar factories are anxious to keep running, but need twenty cars of coal a day, and are storing all they can.

ELGIN, Ill., July 12.—The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad Company has confiscated all coal in transit to Elgin, and unless other arrangements can be made, factories must shut down. Almost the entire local supply is received from that source.

IOWA DIGGERS MAY STRIKE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 12.—So far no Iowa miners have joined the big strike, but they are likely to do so at any time. There are 5,000 miners in the State, and until coal dealers commenced shipping into Illinois to fill orders where the miners of that State are striking little attention was paid to the strike, as the Iowa miners are not well organized. Their sympathies are with the Eastern miners, however, and they will strike rather than see Iowa coal shipped East.

All the Iowa miners have had their wages cut from time to time, until they now receive from 50 to 65 cents.

COAL HIGHER IN CHICAG

Wanamaker's

TRADE-WINDS BLOW THIS WAY

And they bring unusual opportunities as the following will show. Seasonable goods, many of them at less than they cost the makers. Shopping is most comfortable in this spacious Store; open to the breezes on all four sides.

Brief mention of important offerings:

Gold Crank Falcon Bicycles

The great lot of Men's, Model 14, 1897, $26.50, is reduced to about fifty.

Orders are booked for Women's, Model 15, 1897, $27.50. Delivery expected this week.

Summer Dress Goods—So Very Cheap

The 25c printed striped Organdies at 10c, first shown yesterday, attract powerfully. Dainty stuffs and marvelously cheap. Fresh lots added to-day.

A lot of Linen Batistes and Grenadines, go on sale this morning at half or more less than yesterday. Were 25c to $3; are 12½c to $1.

Even the staple black stuffs have not escaped a price scalping.

$1 and 75c figured Mohair Sicilian, 37 1-2c and 45c.

$1.25 and 50c all-wool figured Grenadine, 50c and 25c.

Women's Shoes, another attraction

Added this morning, Oxford Shoes of dark tan and chocolate kidskin; value at least $2. Price, $1.25. The lines that have been drawing the busy crowd of buyers for many days continue complete. Buttoned Boots, $1.90, from $3; $2.60, from $4; Oxfords, $1.25, from $2; $2.60, from $4.

Women's Pique Dresses—$7.50

Yesterday they were fairly priced at $14 to $20. Beautifully trimmed with contrasting color, braid and embroidery. Newest styles.

Men's Cheviot and Cassimere Suits—bargains

Two groups—last of worthy lots—go thus—

Early season prices, $12 to $16.50, now $8.50.

Early season prices, $18 to $23.50, now $10.

All sizes, but not in each style. Up-to-date clothing.

Boys' Suits—Two for the Old Price of One

Stylish Brownie Suits of fancy Cheviots, $3.75. Yesterday, $6 to $7.

Wash Suits; striped Galatea, neatly trimmed with braid and soutache, 75c; regular $1.50; Fancy Linens, $1.50, from $3.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SETBACK FOR TARIFF BILL

No Agreement on Vital Points of Difference Between the Senate and House.

MANY ITEMS YET IN DISPUTE

Sugar, Wool, and Lumber Among the Chief Bones of Contention—Terms of Compromise Proposed by Conferrees Find Little Favor in the Two Houses.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The tariff conferrees have struck some snags in their work. The minor matters were easily adjusted, but on all important features there has been no agreement, and the outlook today was that several reports would have to be made before an adjustment could be reached. The House conferrees are standing solidly by their bill, and the Senate conferrees are no less tenacious.

The Senate conferrees have laid before the House members the condition in the Senate, where there is not an actual majority of the Republicans, and where other than Republican votes are necessary to pass the bill or adopt a conference report. They assert that in 1894 the Democrats were in better shape in the Senate than the Republicans are now, as they had an actual majority, yet the House was finally compelled to accept the Senate bill in order to pass it.

The Senate conferrees, in addition to presenting the present political complexion of the Senate, have pointed out the difficulty that will occur if several reports of partial agreements and disagreements are made. They have told the House members that it will lead to endless discussion, that they have no power to force a vote, and that there is not a majority in the Senate to keep the Senate in session in case of filibustering against the conference report.

House Still Firm for Its Bill.

The members of the House are standing by their bill, nevertheless, and have told the Senators that they cannot accept the Senate amendments on many important items. The more important features of the bill are not settled, and the conferrees find trouble on items outside of sugar, wool, coal, and lead.

Lumber has been in dispute, and the House conferrees have insisted that the House rate on white pine must be accepted, and they have been supported in this by Senator Burrows of Michigan. The House rate was $2, and the Senate reduced it to $1. The Senate conferrees say that if the House rate is restored it will provoke a long discussion, and that no one can tell when the bill would get out of the Senate again.

Straw matting, which the Senate put on the free list, is an item of contention. The House conferrees have refused to accept even the rate which was originally reported in the Senate bill, and stand for the House rate. Burlaps, cotton ties, and other items which were placed on the free list by the Senate, met with great hostility from the House conferrees, and so far nothing in the way of a compromise offered by the Senate members has been accepted.

The House conferrees are also insisting upon higher compensatory duties on manufactures of cotton on account of the duty of 20 per cent. on raw cotton. The House members have maintained that the House bill has been commended more than the Senate bill, and that the conferrees should get as close to it as possible.

Compromise on Sugar and Wool.

The committee is meeting with its greatest difficulty in reaching an understanding on the wool and sugar schedules. On sugar Senators Aldrich and Jones of Nevada are holding out especially for the Senate schedule, and are supported by the entire Senate representation. The House is just as firm in demanding the House rates. The indications when the conference adjourned tonight were that a compromise would be necessary which would split the difference between the two Houses on the differential on refined sugar, and it was stated upon apparently good authority that an agreement to this effect had been reached.

The House conferrees are standing stiffly for the House schedule on wool, contending that the Senate rates would be most oppressive upon manufacturers. The Senate classification of third-class wools is especially objectionable to the carpet manufacturers, and Senators Penrose and Quay have been active during the day in their efforts to secure an advance to 12 cents in the value of wool that may be admitted at 4 cents. The Senate schedule makes 10 cents the figure of demarcation in value, fixing a duty of 7 cents a pound on all wool above that price. The Pennsylvania Senators say that under this classification 90 per cent. of the carpet wools would be made to pay 7 cents duty, and that the result would be to close out many of the carpetmakers.

There is a proposition to compromise the differences by retaining the Senate classification, but allowing a drawback on all wools which it can be proved are used in carpet making, on which 7 cents may be paid. The House is also standing for its rates on first and second class wools, which were reduced by the Senate, with a good prospect of success.

Conferrees Consult Other Senators.

The noon recess of the conferrees to-day was devoted largely to conferences with individual Senators, in which the House representatives in the conference participated. These conferences developed the fact that the wool schedule had been under especial consideration during the forenoon session, and that the House men had shown a decided disposition to hold on to the House rates. There was evident apprehension that if this contention was granted there would be difficulty in getting the bill through the Senate, and it is not believed that this apprehension was changed by the results of the inquiries.

There was also a hurried conference between the Republican representatives of the Senate in the conference and the Democratic members of the Finance Committee in regard to the probable course of the Democrats in case the articles to which they were especially instrumental in having placed on the free list should be made dutiable. These articles include cotton bagging, gunny bags, burlaps, cotton ties, paris green, floor matting, &c. The House is insisting upon their restoration to the dutiable list, and some of the Senate conferrees are inclined to yield because of the need for the revenue they would produce.

The conference with the Democrats was by no means reassuring. The Republicans were told that if these changes were made the Democrats would be disposed to insist upon a full explanation in committee and an elaborate debate in the Senate, which might indefinitely prolong the session.

The result of the inquiry as to the effect of a restoration of the House rate on white pine lumber was far from reassuring. The Senators from the Middle Northwest are especially concerned in holding the Senate rate, and the conferrees have been notified that any yielding on this question will result in no little delay. The problem is giving the committee considerable concern.

The advocates of a lower duty on cyanide of potassium feel confident from reports from the conference that the Senate rate of 12½ per cent. will be accepted.

Democrats Stand by Free List.

There was quite a movement on the Democratic side of the Senate to-day to insure a firm stand for free burlaps, cotton bagging, floor matting, cotton ties, &c., placed on the free list in the Senate, and to hold white pine at $1 per thousand feet. This was because of the report, which was authenticated, that the committee had tentatively agreed to restore the $2 rate on white pine and to restore the other articles mentioned to the dutiable list.

These changes were made in the Senate by majorities ranging from one to five votes, and the supporters of the Senate action expressed the opinion that they will be able to hold all the votes for a motion to reject the conference report that were originally cast for the amendments. To do this they would have to make sure not only of Senator McEnery's vote, but of the votes of some Republicans, as Senators Carter and Hansbrough.

The problem bids fair to develop an interesting situation in the Senate if the committee on conference adheres to its present determination with regard to these articles.

UNION PACIFIC AGREEMENT.

Senator Morgan Attacks Reorganization Scheme—Subject Dropped from Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A discussion of Union Pacific Railroad affairs occupied the attention of the Senate to-day.

When the Senate met a resolution, offered by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to secure from diplomatic representatives abroad full information as to the operation of postal telegraphs, telephones, and postal savings banks.

Consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill was then resumed. The expediency of attaching private claims to the bill was discussed at length. Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) had offered an amendment covering three insurance claims adjudicated under the Bowman act. Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) made a point of order against the amendment. The Vice President held that "private" referred to such measures as were for the benefit of individuals without application to the general public. For this reason the Foraker amendment was ruled out. The decision operated to exclude a large number of private claims which were to be offered as amendments to the Deficiency bill.

In view of this exclusion of private claims, Mr. Hale secured the adoption of an amendment appropriating $1,000 for extra labor to enable the Committee on Claims to examine fully all pending claims and to report a comprehensive bill, covering all meritorious claims, to the next session of Congress.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) offered a Pacific Railroad amendment providing that no part of the sinking fund of the Union Pacific Railroad Company held in the Treasury of the United States shall be used in pursuance of any agreement between the President of the United States or any officer of the United States and Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any other company or corporation. Mr. Morgan spoke at length in support of the amendment, saying the pending agreement between the executive branch of the Government and the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee was in flagrant disregard of law, amounting to robbery, which, when fully understood, would cause amazement among the American people. He said the adoption of his amendment would save $30,000,000 to the Government.

Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, made the point of order that the Morgan amendment was new legislation. He agreed, however, to withdraw the point of order if a vote could be taken without delay. The vote was about to be taken, when Mr. Hale withdrew that paragraph of the bill to which Mr. Morgan's provision was an amendment, thus disposing of the entire subject.

The bill was then laid aside, and at 4:55 P. M. the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Indications that the President Has Been Advised Not to Ask Authority to Appoint a Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—President McKinley's message to Congress, requesting authority to appoint a Currency Commission, said to have been ready last week and promised with some positiveness for to-day, is still at the White House, and this evening there is no intimation that it is to go to Congress to-morrow.

There has been some expectation that the currency message would be before the House soon, and that a bill to grant authority for the appointment of a commission would be sent to the Senate before the conferrees on the Tariff bill were ready to report. But there are intimations that the President has been taking counsel of leading members of his party, and that he has been advised against the introduction of any measure that possibly would interfere with or hazard the completion of the revenue measure.

At the Treasury Department this afternoon, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, speaking for Secretary Gage, said the Secretary was in favor of asking for authority to name a commission. Mr. Gage, it was said, had not made any inquiries to support or otherwise affect his opinion. He had not had any correspondence with anybody on the subject.

"You may say, in the broadest and most comprehensive way," said Mr. Vanderlip, "that he had not made any inquiries personally, or through others in Chicago, Philadelphia, or any other city."

Secretary of the Interior Bliss said to-day that he had been in New York, and to the Eastward, and had found that the ruling sentiment among business men was in favor of getting rid, as soon as possible, of the Tariff bill.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Bliss, "that with the passage of that bill there will be a sensible improvement of business, and my opinion is supported by that of many business men.

"I have not made any inquiries to ascertain whether there is any sentiment in opposition to the introduction of a currency measure after the Tariff bill is out of the way. I do not think there is any sentiment in opposition to the introduction by the President of the message asking for authority to name Commissioners. But the anxiety is plainly to have the Tariff bill out of the way."

TO COLONIZE CITY POOR.

Booth-Tucker Unfolds a Salvation Army Scheme to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Commander Booth-Tucker, the head of the Salvation Army in the United States, called at the White House this afternoon with a note of introduction from Vice President Hobart, with whom he had a pleasant interview in the morning. President McKinley received Commander Booth-Tucker cordially, expressing pleasure at meeting a man of whom he had heard so much, and praising the work of the Salvation Army, in which he has long taken a friendly interest.

Commander Booth-Tucker presented the respectful greetings of the many thousands of Salvationists in the United States, and told the President that he was on his way West to make inquiry as to land upon which to begin on a large scale the army's project for colonizing the destitute poor of the cities. The President showed much interest in the subject.

MORE CARRIERS FOR NEW YORK.

Full Post Office Station to be Established at Madison Square.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has returned from New York, where he made a personal inspection as to the needs of that office. He has authorized thirty or forty additional temporary carriers for immediate employment, and the forty-nine temporary clerks now on duty will be continued.

A Post Office station also will be established at Madison Square in place of the present sub-station. These changes are in the nature of relief measures pending appropriations incident to the abolishment of the Brooklyn Post Office in the Greater New York act and the general consolidation so effected.

TO GO NORTH WITH PEARY.

Washington Scientists Want to Prove Greenland Had a Tropical Climate.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Two scientists of this city, Messrs. C. D. White and Charles Schuchert, acting under orders from the National Museum, left this afternoon for Boston, where they will join the Perry expedition, which starts for the Arctic regions Thursday.

The two scientists will disembark at Disco Island, off the western coast of Greenland, at about the seventieth parallel. Recent discoveries in this region have brought to light fossils, which, it is said, tend to prove that Greenland was once a country of tropical climate. Disco Island and the adjacent mainland of Greenland are especially rich in interesting fossils and formations.

Until about the latter part of September the two men will pursue their investigation, when they will look for the return of the Peary ship.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Abbotts, C. M. Wood; Beaver Brook, G. G. Labarr; Burns, Henry Swackhamer; Gaskill, Harmon Curtis; Kennedy, L. A. Nichols; Lava, L. A. Keltz; Macedon Centre, F. B. Hicks; North Hannibal, Rufus Day; Olcott, C. L. Lombard; Peasleeville, L. M. Howes; Pinnacle, Lewis Henry; Smartville, Charles De Long.

New Jersey—Kenvil, W. D. Jardine; Longport, J. R. Minnick; Rio Grande, D. F. Goff; Wilton, E. B. McCulley.

House Respects Senate's Loss.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—On account of the death of Senator Harris, as soon as the Journal had been read to-day, the House, on motion of Mr. Moon, (Dem. Tenn.,) as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, suspended business until to-morrow noon.

Nomination Rejected.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Lieut. Col. H. E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, to be a Colonel.

BABY IN A BASKET.

Two Men and a Woman Leave Infant on Apartment House Steps.

While rain was falling heavily last evening Mary Kenny, a servant in the employ of Charles Clawsen, looked out of a window in the apartment house at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Madison Avenue, and saw two men and a woman walking along the avenue. The woman was well dressed, but wore no hat. One of the men was tall and slim, and wore dark clothes. The other was short and stout, and wore a light Summer suit. Between them the two men carried a market basket with a cover.

When the three got in front of the house from which the domestic looked, they stood for a few minutes, then the woman walked up the avenue. Two minutes later the men looked around and then walked up the steps of the house from the window of which the woman was looking. They soon hurried down the steps without the basket, jumped on a Madison Avenue car and were gone.

Mary Kenny hurried down to the door, and there found the basket. In it was a baby boy, about one week old. It was well dressed in white linen. There was nothing in the basket that would lead to the identity of the persons who left the baby.

The infant was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Balaklava Survivor Arrested.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 12.—Henry Moody, a peddler, sixty-two years of age, who said he resided at Cold Spring, N. Y., was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions before Judge Schaatz to-day for intoxication. He had a medal on his breast, showing he was a survivor of the famous Light Brigade. He fought at the battle of Balaklava, in the Crimea, and showed wounds all over his body, caused by bursting shells, and was minus a leg. Judge Schaatz discharged the prisoner, who promised to do better.

NOTED SWINDLER'S CAREER

"Col. Hay" a Forger Well Known to Police of New York and London.

LORD ASHBURTON AN ALIAS

His Stupendous Scheme to Flood the United States and Canada with Forged Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London.

Charles Bertrand, whose true name is Griffis, but who has traveled under innumerable aliases, being known as Col. Hay, Lord Ashburton, C. C. Joy, and Charles Griffiths, and who was recently sentenced to ten years' penal servitude in the Central Criminal Court of London, is a well-known character to the New York police. Every detective who has been on the force since 1880 remembers him under one of his many names, and dubs him a veritable prince of swindlers.

At present Griffis is fifty-four years old, and it is questionable whether he will be able to survive the rigor of ten years' confinement in the severest penal institution known—the English prison. His health is not good and the life he has led precludes the possibility of his enduring the hard labor he will be called upon to perform.

Griffis was born in 1843 at Totnes, Devonshire, England, where his father was a prosperous lumber merchant. He was sent to school, and at the age of eighteen became a student at Eton. During his four years' stay at that seat of learning, he showed a remarkable aptitude for figures and was considered the best penman in the college.

Almost immediately after graduating Griffis obtained employment in the Bank of England, and the following year went to China with an official of the bank. A short stay at Shanghai was sufficient for the young man, and, drawing the salary due him, he took passage for New York. It was in this city that he embarked on his extraordinary career of crime. He soon fell in with a notorious gang of gamblers, and his thorough acquaintance with banking methods, added to his fine penmanship and his knowledge of engrossing, was speedily brought into use.

His Marvelous Forgeries.

He executed with marvelous accuracy hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of forged notes which were passed by his confederates all over the United States. The circumspection and skill employed in the circulation of these notes baffled all the efforts of the New York Detective Bureau to apprehend the principals until nearly eight years later, in 1874, when Griffis had a violent quarrel with some of his friends, and, fearing betrayal, sailed for England. Then the detectives got a clue to the forger's practices. By this time Griffis had managed to accumulate over $90,000, it is said, and for the next two years he enjoyed himself.

He lived in London in lavish style, and was seen at the leading theatres and opera houses, of which he was passionately fond. Notwithstanding the fact that he was wanted by the police of almost every city in this country and England, he managed to elude all attempts on the part of the detectives to capture him, until March, 1876, when he arrived in Liverpool on his way back to New York. His means had given out by this time, and he was in desperate straits. He made an effort to cash a fraudulent bill of exchange drawn on Lloyds Banking Company, but failed, and fell into the hands of the police. At the police station he told such a plausible tale, which he apparently verified by bonds and documents on his person, that the police believed they had made a mistake and released him. Before they found out their mistake he was already on board the steamer bound for New York.

His first act that brought him in contact with the police of this city, was when in October, 1878, he passed a circular note for $500 of a bogus letter of credit on the jeweler Kirkpatrick, at that time at 889 Broadway and now on the corner of Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. He bought some expensive jewelry there, and received the change in good American money. As soon as Mr. Kirkpatrick found out that the note was worthless he made a complaint to Police Headquarters, and an active search for the culprit was commenced. But Griffis was too shrewd. He left the city, and was next heard of in Denver, where he went under the name of Joy. He was caught and brought back to this city, but his friends settled the charge against him for a few thousand dollars.

Griffis's next venture was a scheme to flood the United States and Canada with forged letters of credit and circular notes on the Union Bank of London. All the material for the notes and letters was obtained in London, the paper and ink included. Griffis did the engraving and lithographing work, and did it so skillfully that it was impossible to tell them from the genuine.

A Stupendous Scheme.

In July, 1878, everything was ready. Six letters of credit were issued and divided among the gang. One called for £54,000, ($270,000,) with circular notes of from £10 to £500; another for £43,000, two more for £20,000 and £6,000, and two for £1,000 each, in all, about £197,000, ($985,000.) Griffis retained the letter of credit calling for the largest amount as his share.

About one month later the six members of the gang started out from New York, each taking a different route. Griffis went West. He assumed the name of Lord Ashburton, and traveled in royal style. Among his victims were bankers, jewelers, hotel proprietors, while Mayors and city dignitaries paid him homage. Wherever he went he was splendidly entertained. His affability and natural grace won the hearts of all, and nothing was too good for him.

In San Francisco a public reception was given in his honor, attended by all the officials of county and State. At night the town was illuminated and decorated. The speech he made in response to a toast of his health was described by the local newspapers as being "that of a true-born lord, full of literary reference, and a matchless example of English eloquence." Hardly had the excitement over "Lord Ashburton's" stay subsided, before he disappeared and at the same time his dupes became aware of his misdeeds.

The notes began pouring in marked "Spurious," and the police were looking for him all over the country. The "Lord," however, had again become a plebeian, plain Mr. Smith, in fact, and was unmolested.

It was destined, however, that in the city where he achieved his greatest triumph, he should also meet his doom. In December, 1878, he was arrested at San Francisco, and lay in jail for one year and eight months awaiting trial. Then he was sentenced to eight and a half years' imprisonment. Three years later he applied for a pardon on the ground that he was dying of consumption, and the medical officers having indorsed his application it was granted.

A Bold Confidence Game.

For some years afterward Griffis disappeared from view. In 1893, however, he was back in London and a guest of the Hotel Metropole. He was lounging in the lobby one afternoon when Mr. Studebaker, the Chicago millionaire, entered. Rising instantly, he seized the surprised wagon manufacturer by the hand, and shaking it vigorously, exclaimed: "Mr. Studebaker, this is an unexpected pleasure. I haven't seen you since your brother Clem took me down to South Bend and showed me through your works. You remember, of course, Griffiths of the Standard Oil Company?"

The millionaire acknowledged the acquaintance to his subsequent regret, and after this, whenever possible, Griffis would be seen in his company. He soon became famous in London under his old name of Griffiths, one of the many aliases he had assumed in this country. Mr. Studebaker is said to have introduced him to a number of his friends, and at the country seat of one of these he robbed his host of £100 and made tracks for New York.

He did not stay here very long, however, as the detectives were on his trail, and he was soon back again in London. His former dash and intrepidity were on the wane, however, and he no longer sought big game, contenting himself with small robberies and petty thefts. He victimized a hotel keeper named Willett, and for that was arrested and sent to prison for three and a half years.

Last March he was released, but the police kept an eye on him, and during the recent jubilee celebrations he was again arrested for swindling several West End hotels in the guise of a wealthy jubilee visitor.

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

She Is Pleased with the Spectacular Hawaiian Comic Opera at Madison Square Garden.

Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, in a pink silk dress and with a fluffy pink mantle over her shoulders, sat patiently through the three acts of the "new spectacular Hawaiian comic opera, Captain Cook," in Madison Square Garden last night. Accompanied by her faithful private secretary, Julius A. Palmer, and her native Hawaiian bookkeeper and his wife, she occupied the state box directly over the main entrance to the auditorium, and as far as possible from the stage. Persons who sat midway between the performers and the former Queen were unable to hear distinctly anything that was said on the stage, and to the distinguished Hawaiian the show resolved itself simply into a brilliant pantomime.

In a spectacular sense "Captain Cook" possesses some attractive features. The projectors of this "grand Midsummer production" have not been niggardly in providing people and costumes for the piece. Some of the costumes are rich in color and striking in effect, and two or three handsome tableaus are presented. As a comic opera the entertainment is lacking in animation and dramatic interest. There are a few tuneful melodies and two admirable solos, but there is not sufficient dash and originality about the performance to hold the attention of an audience in so large a place as Madison Square Garden. The movement of the comic element in this opera was exceedingly sluggish last night, and the American annexation climax fell quite flat.

After the performance Private Secretary Palmer said that "the Queen" had enjoyed it very much. She thought the costumes and the scenery very pretty.

Liliuokalani expects to remain in New York for a few days longer.

BROOKLYN COMMERCIAL BANK.

Depositors' Executive Committee Makes Its Fourth Report.

The Executive Committee representing the depositors of the defunct Commercial Bank of Brooklyn yesterday issued their fourth statement. The last one was given out on Dec. 3, 1893. The latest statement reports that dividends to the amount of 88 per cent. have been secured. Continuing, the statement says:

"It will interest you to know that Receiver Dykman's last report on his trust, made in the Spring of 1895, contained the following figures: Total cash realized from assets, $682,356.83; total paid depositors, $622,984.73; total expense of receivership, $50,749.35; cash balance on hand, $8,622.25.

It is evident from the strong language used in the report that the Executive Committee and the receiver of the bank are at variance.

Referring to certain of the suits, the report says:

"The suits ordered by Justice Gaynor and sustained on appeal shall not be indefinitely delayed by technical obstructions or by lukewarmness of counsel for receiver. The suits will come to trial at an early date or your committee will avail themselves of a means for expediting matters. Individual suits may be in order under certain contingencies, which will include interest as well as principal."

The report concludes:

"Still, it is by no means improbable that civil suits may have been terminated, and the unpaid 12 per cent. realized by depositors before any of the indicted officials are called to the bar of justice. Respectfully submitted by your Executive Committee,

RICHARD BRANT,
Chairman Executive Committee.
"LOUIS WANKE, Secretary."

MESSAGES TO CUBAN JUNTA.

An American Citizen Who Served with Gen. Gomez Arrives.

Esteban Lombard, an American citizen, who left the camp of Gen. Gomez three weeks ago with dispatches for the Cuban Junta, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Yumuri. He refused to talk at present on Cuban affairs, although he said that he might have something to say in a few days. Mr. Lombard has been in several engagements, and was once wounded in the hip. He did not call at the Junta yesterday.

There were also on the Yumuri seven seamen of the British bark Hilda, which was recently sold at Vera Cruz.

Twenty-seven Chinese passengers on the Yumuri were sent to Hoffman Island by the Health Officer for observation. They will be released to-day, when the five days' period of incubation since leaving Cuba will have expired.

GEN. QUINTIN BANDERA'S DEATH.

Confirmation of the Rumor that the Cuban Leader Was Killed.

HAVANA, July 12.—Reports from Sancti Spiritus confirm the rumor that Gen. Quintin Bandera, who commanded the insurgents in the engagement on July 5 at Papaya Heights, was killed during the fight.

Capt. Gen. Weyler, who left Sancti Spiritus in the latter part of last week with the Asturias Battalion, surprised a camp of the insurgents near Jarico, and a sharp engagement took place. Among the killed was the well-known Dr. Hernandez.

The Yberia Squadron, while reconnoitring near Guanabana, on the north coast, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, encountered a large band of insurgents, killed nineteen and captured two. The Spanish destroyed the huts at the salt mines and a sugar mill.

WEYLER REACHES TRINIDAD.

He Sets a Prominent Citizen at Liberty in Obedience to a Request.

HAVANA, July 12.—Capt. Gen. Weyler arrived at Trinidad to-day and had an enthusiastic reception. He received the municipal authorities and told them he saw they were disposed to comply with his orders. He also visited the hospitals, and, acting upon a petition of the authorities, ordered that Mariano Ysnaga, a prominent resident, and others be set at liberty.

FOUND DEAD IN HER CHAIR.

Mary A. Hale, a Recluse Worth $35,000, Expires in Minnesota.

STILLWATER, Minn., July 12.—Mary A. Hale, an eccentric character, living near Marine, Minn., was found dead in a chair in the one room of the house where she lived, to-day. She is said to have relatives in St. Louis and Pittsburg. She leaves an estate valued at about $35,000.

Mrs. Hale was about sixty years old, and since the death of her husband, seven years ago, has lived the life of a recluse. She would not allow any person to go inside of the mean little hovel where she lived. A neighbor, noticing that there were no signs of life about the place, broke open the door, and found her sitting in a chair, dead.

FIREMAN FINED FOR SCORCHING.

Kercher of Chicago Will Take Part in the Games in This City Next Week.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Anton Kercher, one of the Chicago firemen who had been detailed by Chief Swenie as a participant in the policemen's and firemen's games to be held in New York next week, was arrested by a South Park policeman yesterday for scorching along the roadways in Washington Park.

Kercher's friends are certain that he will obtain a place in the races in New York. He has been in active training recently, and was accompanied by his trainers yesterday. When he was arraigned before Justice Quinn to-day Kercher was dismissed on the payment of the costs.

GRESHAM'S SON ARRESTED.

Charged with Interfering with a Policeman in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Otto Gresham, son of the late Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham, was a prisoner at the Armory Police Court this morning, having been arrested Sunday evening by Officer McClellan of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station within 100 yards of his home, in Prairie Avenue. Mr. Gresham was taken to the station in a patrol wagon with James Higgins, a negro, whom the officer had searched as a suspicious character.

But for the arrival in the station of Lieut. O'Brien, who ordered the release of both men, Mr. Gresham would probably have spent the greater part of the night in a cell waiting for a bondsman. The charge against him was that of interfering with an officer.

THE NEW CONGRESS LIBRARY.

John Russell Young Said to be Much Hampered in His Work of Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—John Russell Young has not yet begun to develop his plans for organizing the Library of Congress under the law that took effect July 1, when he was sworn into office as Librarian of Congress. Before he was appointed the President said to him: "Mr. Young, I shall appoint you Librarian, to have full control of this great collection of the literature and art of the country. You may select whom you choose for your subordinates, although I have promised Mr. Spofford that he will be retained as Assistant Librarian. I shall expect you to make of the Library of Congress the best library in the world."

The law provides that under the Librarian, to be chosen by him, "by reason of special aptitude for the work of the library," there shall be a chief assistant librarian, at $4,000; an assistant librarian, who is to be Superintendent of the reading room, at $3,000; a chief of catalogue department, at $3,000; a Superintendent of the art department, at $2,000; a Superintendent of the hall of maps and charts, at $2,000; a Superintendent of the law library, at $2,000, and other employes, to the number of 107, 42 of whom are now in office, all calling for the expenditure of $92,000 a year in salaries. The Register of Copyrights, who is to be named by the Librarian, and to receive $3,000 a year, will have control of a department in which there will be a considerable number of clerks and total salary expenditure of $36,445.

Librarian Young has already intimated to the President his intention to appoint Mr. Thomas G. Alvord, Jr., to be one of the three-thousand-dollar assistants named in the law. He also suggested to the President that he desired to ask Col. J. Schuyler Crosby to be another assistant. It is learned that Mr. Young was met by the President with some objections that had been interposed by Assistant Librarian Spofford. He had anticipated Mr. Young's visit to the President. It was his idea, and it had been pressed upon the President, that the copyright business ought to be put in charge of the person who has been conducting it under the direction of Mr. Spofford. Further than that, it seemed to him desirable and wise to fill all the leading positions in the library, so far as could be, with the men who had been in the library for years, and who would expect, under a fair regard for the spirit of civil service reform, to be promoted.

Mr. Young has taken this condition under consideration. He is not quite sure that if his efforts to organize the library to suit the President are to be modified by the recommendations of the former Librarian and present Assistant Librarian, that the work of reorganization could not have been more directly and effectively performed by making the old Librarian the head of the new library. Col. Crosby will probably not consent, under the circumstances, to enter the library service. He prefers to go to Paris as one of the Commissioners to the coming World's Fair, and it is probable that the President will gratify his desire to be of service in that direction. Mr. Young was anxious to secure his assistance in the library work, and partly dissuaded him from pushing his efforts to secure the foreign appointment.

The pressure for appointments to the library is enormous. The employes are not yet in the civil service, but the President told Mr. Young that after the appointments had been made he expected to include the Library of Congress in the classified service. The suggestion has been made that the application of the civil service rules would help the Librarian to comply with the law directing that employes shall be chosen "by reason of special aptitude for the work," and that examinations to discover that aptitude would be more satisfactory than any method that may be devised by the Librarian for the same purpose. None of the subordinates of the Librarian except the assistant has yet been formally chosen. There is as yet no plan announced for the reorganization of the force.

JAPANESE ON THE TARIFF.

Massana Mayeda Says His Country Will Not Look Upon It in a Friendly Light.

BOSTON, July 12.—Massana Mayeda, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan, and President of the Society of Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial industry of Japan, who is at present making a tour of inspection of this country, has arrived in this city from Washington, and visited the Boston Chamber of Commerce, where, by appointment, he had a long conference with the President, Wallace F. Robinson.

After expressing the most cordial sentiments entertained by himself and his countrymen toward the people of the United States, Mr. Mayeda stated that he saw, with feelings of regret, the creation of a tariff act by our Government at Washington that would materially interfere with the exchanging of commodities between this country and Japan.

While not disputing the right or the propriety of the United States adopting such a policy in regard to its tariffs as seemed to it best, he expressed the firm conviction that the imposition of duties upon articles of Japanese manufacture, and which are wanted by the people of the United States, cannot fail to result in an interruption of the friendly commercial relations which have so long existed between the two countries. Ever since the Japanese ports had been opened by the United States to foreign commerce the people of Japan had come to regard the people of the United States as their commercial fatherland, and had entertained feelings of the greatest respect for this great Nation.

As against other great manufacturing and exporting nations of the world the people of Japan preferred to trade with the people of the United States, and he feared that prohibitory duties preferred against Japanese parties would be regarded by his countrymen as a distinctly unfriendly act, and would work great injury to the continuance or the increase of the exchange of commodities between the two countries.

Mr. Mayeda, continuing, said that there was a splendid field for exploitation by the American manufacturer, and that the opportunities existing there to-day for the extension of American trade were greater than they had even been.

He stated as his belief that the new tariff on silk does not represent the opinion of the people of the United States as a whole, but that it was rather the pressure brought by the silk weavers upon Congress to afford a protection that is absolute.

During Mr. Mayeda's conversation no allusion was made to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States Government.

SAVED TWO BABIES' LIVES.

Heroic Work by Chicago Boys, One of Whom is a Deaf-Mute.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Spurred on by the appeals of two mothers to save their babies from fire at 587 Sangamon Street yesterday, Philip Kastel, a deaf-mute of 575 Sangamon Street, and James Gavin rushed into the burning building and at the risk of their lives accomplished the dangerous task.

Mrs. Greenbaum, who occupied the basement of the three-story structure, left her three-year-old boy asleep in his grandmother's bedroom on the third floor and Mrs. Friedman, who lives on the floor, in the rear, forgot to save her ten-months-old infant.

Kastel and Gavin hurried to the top floor to the rescue of the Greenbaum child. Stairs by which they ascended burned, and Gavin was forced to drop from the third-story window with the child in his arms. The baby was unhurt. Its rescuer came off with a sprained ankle and some burns.

In the meantime Kastel had discovered Mrs. Friedman's baby and rescued it. Both boys were badly injured, but will recover.

Burglars Fed on Angel Cake and Champagne.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 12.—Thieves got into the house of W. F. Norton, contractor, at 330 North Fulton Avenue, this city, last night. Norton was absent, but his wife and children were home. The thieves drank a case of champagne, leaving the empty bottles strewn about. Then they ate canned goods and angel cake, and carried considerable of the stuff off with them. Mrs. Norton heard the burglars, but was afraid to make any noise, and was relieved when daylight came.

Game for Mr. Whitney's Preserve.

ALBANY, July 12.—A shipment of thirteen head of buffalo, twenty black-tail deer, and twenty antelope passed through this city late to-night. They are from the Moosehead ranch, in Jackson Hole country of Wyoming, owned by A. B. Adams, and are en route to the stock farm of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney at Lenox, Mass. Mr. Whitney now has more buffalo than are owned by any other person in the East.

TOOK POISON IN THE PAR K

Mrs. Pauline Richter, a Teacher, Swallowed a Dose of Carbolic Acid.

LAY DOWN ON FLOWERS TO DIE

She Had Recently Returned from Japan, Where She Had Been Ill in a Hospital—Residence of Relatives Here Unknown—Died in the Hospital.

Tired, ill, and apparently hopeless, Mrs. Pauline Richter, a well-educated woman, a teacher by profession, a globe-trotter by choice, decided to end the struggle for existence by taking carbolic acid in Central Park yesterday afternoon. After taking the poison she became unconscious, but her groans attracted the attention of a number of little children to where she lay among the bushes between the lake and the east drive near Seventy-second Street.

The children ran and called Policeman Zerity. At first he thought she was suffering from the effects of the heat, but the smell of carbolic acid permeated the air, drowning the fragrance of the flowers, in the midst of which the woman had lain down to die.

Zerity at once summoned the Central Park ambulance. Dr. Goldsmith responded, and the woman was hurriedly taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. On the way she was partly restored to consciousness, but was unable to talk. Papers found on her revealed that her whole life was one of struggle and disappointment. After her husband died, it would seem, she determined to be dependent upon no one for her support. She was talented and versed in foreign tongues. She traveled around the world three times, and every trip added to her store of knowledge. Especially proficient did she become in Asiatic tongues, and in 1888 she accepted a position in Saigon, Japan, to teach English to Japanese.

A contract in her possession shows that she agreed, for a consideration, to teach the Eigo-Dyo-Shu-Yiuwai, a society for the study of English, from March 1, 1888, to a time unspecified. Another contract was with the Viscount Mari Orinori, drawn up in French, in which the woman is to teach French in the family of the Viscount. This is dated Tokio, April, 1888. It is ap

HIGH WIND AND HUMIDITY

Summer Gale Followed Hours of Muggy and Very Oppressive Weather.

SEASON'S FIRST SUNSTROKE

A Child Treated at the Hudson Street Hospital—Free Public Baths to be Kept Open All Night and Sunday.

New York was the victim of humidity yesterday. The temperature in which the New Yorker found himself depended upon whether he was in the sun or shade, in the open or between baked walls, catching the breeze or sheltered from its welcome fanning. Gentle caressing might be applied to the morning breezes, but the afternoon brought a phenomenon in the shape of a wind, approaching what, in the Beaufort scale, would be termed a moderate gale.

The day awoke to find the weather generally fair, save in the lake regions and along the coasts, where there were showers. New York came in for a share of the showers. There was a shower in the afternoon—another jocular one in the afternoon—something of a sun shower—and a dull shower that continued through the evening. The water fall, however, was only half an inch for the day.

The early morning hours were uniform in temperature, the mercury registering 71 degrees from midnight to 7 A. M. The general condition of the temperature is shown by the following figures:

3:00 A. M.	71 degrees.
6:00 A. M.	71 degrees.
9:00 A. M.	74 degrees.
12:00 M.	78 degrees.
3 P. M.	78 degrees.
6 P. M.	75 degrees.
9:00 P. M.	71 degrees.

The minimum was 71 degrees, and the maximum official temperature was 80 degrees at 2 P. M. The street thermometers registered, as usual, several degrees hotter than that of the Weather Bureau. THE TIMES's thermometer showed 76 degrees of heat at 3 A. M., 86 at noon, and at 4 P. M. it was 88, the average for the day being above 80. The minimum humidity was 91 per cent, and the maximum 92, save when it showered, and then it jumped up to comport itself more with the wet that came from the clouds.

Southerly breezes favored the humidity. Again, when the afternoon shower had sprinkled itself out the sun began to steam the wet pavements, and a miniature fog bank almost hid one's feet from view.

Despite official figures, it seemed as though there was as much discomfort as on the worst of the scorching days of last week. This was, of course, due to humidity, and as a relief from the extra expressions appertaining to heat, such, for instance, as "Gosh, it's hot," one heard "Muggy, ain't it?"

The afternoon brought the blow already referred to. Down at the Battery one had to lean against it to make headway. It blew so hard that windows had to be shut or desks in down-town offices were bereft of their contents. Hats had to be held on. Like its March brethren, the wind played pranks with the head pieces and finery of women. Summer raiment had to be anchored. White caps were tossed up in the bay and small craft were compelled to seek shelter. Some were capsized.

The unusual visitor departed at 4 o'clock, leaving the stickiness and heat in undisputed sway. The wind's velocity had reached as high as thirty-seven miles an hour at one time, and the greater part of three hours it averaged over thirty miles. The evening's rain commenced at 8 o'clock.

There were a number of cases of heat prostration yesterday, and one death was reported. James McRoberts, forty-five years old, a salesman in a department store, living at 55 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, had felt ill from the effects of the heat for three or four days. His wife left their apartments yesterday to notify his employers that he was ill. On her return she found her husband dead upon the floor.

The first genuine case of sunstroke that the physicians at the Hudson Street Hospital have been called upon to treat occurred yesterday. It was that of Annie Garlang, a child two and a half years old, who fell in front of her parents' home, at 124 Hudson Street. When taken to the hospital, her temperature was found to be at 108.4°, and her life was despaired of. By prompt application of ice and sponge baths with cold water, the child's temperature was reduced, and last night the physicians said that the little patient would recover.

Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, issued an order yesterday that all the free baths should be kept open all night during the hot weather. The rule of the department to close the baths at noon on Sundays was adhered to last Sunday and caused much complaint. Crowds who went to the river front to get a bath in the afternoon were turned away disappointed. The baths will probably be kept open day and night next Sunday.

UNUSUALLY HIGH TIDES.

Heavy Surf All Along Coney Island—Lowlands Were All Flooded.

The stiff easterly and southeasterly winds which during Sunday and yesterday blew steadily at from eight to twenty miles an hour, caused an unusually high tide at Coney Island yesterday afternoon. It was a neap tide, and the wind piled it higher than would ordinarily have been the case. The water was rough, and the surf rolled in all along the Coney Island shore all day, and at high tide the lowlands were flooded and the water flowed over the bulkhead.

At Brighton the surf was very high. Some of the bulkheads were destroyed, and the recently constructed lawns were badly damaged. The Casino was threatened with being undermined at one time. Some of the board walks were washed away. At the Manhattan and Oriental Hotels bagging and other guards were placed on the lawns where the surf reached them to prevent them being damaged. All the lowlands back of Coney Island, Sheepshead Bay, and about the race tracks were under water at high tide.

Visitors to the Brighton Beach race track were dismissed through the side gate, the main entrance being impassable.

Owing to the strong tide the Long Island Railroad ferryboat Manhattan Beach, while endeavoring to make its slip yesterday on the 7:30 A. M. trip from Long Island City was carried to the adjoining slip and crashed into the ferryboat Flushing. Passengers on the Manhattan Beach were knocked down, and there was a rush for life preservers. No damage was done, however, and no one was injured.

Virginia Farmers Killed.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—While returning from church Sam and Oscar Mehanes, farmers, of Albemarle, were killed by lightning last night. They had sought refuge under a tree.

Man and Wife Killed by Lightning.

DELHI, N. Y., July 12.—Edwin J. Betts, a farmer, living near this village, and his wife were killed by lightning last night while standing beneath a tree where they were seeking shelter from the rain.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

Its Condition Satisfactory—Stockholders Not Assessed 50 Per Cent.

President William H. Payne of the Mount Morris Bank, 85 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday denied, through his cashier, F. W. Livermore, a report that the bank had assessed its stockholders 50 per cent to raise $125,000 on account of the depreciated value of its holdings. Mr. Livermore made the following statement: "The Mount Morris Bank has always been and is now a strong money-making institution. At no time has it been better situated than at the present moment. The present management during the past three years has kept up its earning capacity, and has made such trifling losses that they need not be considered.

"The previous management made certain loans on railroad securities which have proved unsatisfactory during the last three years of depression. These securities have been in part marketed, and the balance has been marked down to a most conservative valuation, and is now rising in value. In order to make good everything and to keep the surplus intact, the stockholders of the bank have voluntarily paid in additional cash capital, and strong parties have embraced the opportunity to secure an interest in the bank."

Mr. Livermore also denied the report that the bank was a large holder of real estate in Harlem, and that it had greatly diminished in value.

The capital of the bank is $250,000, and it has a surplus of $50,000 over and above capital.

PEST IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

Tree-Tent Caterpillar Denuding Hundreds of Acres of Forest and Fruit Trees of Foliage.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 12.—Forests and orchards of Delaware County, New York, are being denuded of foliage with frightful rapidity by the tree-tent caterpillar, which closely resembles the gypsy moth. The maple forests near Arkville were first attacked about three weeks ago, and now hundreds of acres of maple and other forests are barren of leaves and dying. Cocoons are found in countless numbers in the infected section. Green fruit is dropping from the trees. The caterpillars move in battalions like the army worm, and the ordinary arsenical insecticides have so far failed to stop them.

The caterpillar, which is about the size of a lead pencil, grows to two and sometimes three inches in length. Thousands of sugar-producing maple trees are drying up and dying, and will find their way to the sawmill and wood pile before the end of the season. Computing the sugar at 50 cents a tree produced by each tree, and most of them produce more than that, the loss to Delaware County will be enormous. It takes fully thirty years for a maple tree to get large enough to tap and a generation will have passed away before the trees can be replaced.

Henry B. Ingram of Kingston, who is familiar with insect pests, was led to believe that the caterpillar was nothing more or less than the destructive gypsy moth, to exterminate which the State of Massachusetts had already appropriated the sum of $750,000. So important did the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture regard the matter of the outbreak in Delaware County that Secretary Sessions stated in one of his letters that if it proved to be the gypsy moth he did not believe the State of Massachusetts would care to appropriate any more money to exterminate the pest when it was convinced that it was spreading to distant parts of the country. The probable cause of its distribution was believed to be eggs of the moth, or cocoons, which might have been secreted in freight cars from the infected district.

Mr. Ingram spent a portion of last week investigating the work of the caterpillar and securing specimens of the moth, its larva, cocoons, and eggs, which have been forwarded to Prof. Lintner, State Entomologist, at Albany, and Prof. Fernald at South West Harbor, Me., for them to decide as to the character and identity of the invader. The caterpillar departs somewhat in general resemblance from that of the gypsy moth, while it seems to have all its most characteristic habits, night feeding, propagation, and destructive abilities. It resembles in some particulars the Clisiocampa Americana or apple treet tent caterpillar, and its near relative, the Clisiocampa disstria, or forest tent caterpillar, while in its habits and characteristics it resembles neither of these well-known caterpillars, which are commonly called web worms, as it spins no web, builds no tent, and moves in vast armies like the army worm. It is also fully quadruple the size of both the above species, and is migratory, which they are not.

NAVAL CADETS PUNISHED.

Tone and Harris Get Many Demerits for Exploding Giant Crackers and Torpedoes.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12.—These two orders were read at evening formation to-day on the United States ship Santee to the naval cadets of the fourth class, quartered on the ship:

"First—Naval cadets of the fourth class, with the exception of G. S. Harris and B. L. Tone, are released from restriction to the Santee.

"Second—The watch duty assigned to the cadets from 9:30 to reveille is hereby suspended."

The second order read: "The demerits awarded to B. L. Tone for disobedience to orders and endangering Government property will be counted in the first term of the academic year in making up the standing of the class."

The demerits are 105 for Cadet Tone, and Cadet Harris has 100, with more to come.

Cadet Tone is the cadet who, on the morning of July 6, at 2 o'clock set fire to the two giant firecrackers on the Santee and roused the ship and neighborhood, and who, when he found out what a state of trouble he had thrown the whole class in, bravely came forward and acknowledged the deed, took the punishment, and had the class released.

Cadet Harris was slower in his methods, and has received his punishment for not only firing the torpedoes against orders, but on being ordered to deliver, with the rest of the class, all the torpedoes he had left, was found afterward with others in his possession. The coming demerits are for the last offense.

The punishment is telling. It takes 300 demerits to "bilge" a cadet in the first year, and both of these boys start the year with more than a third of the number.

Cadet Tone is from New York City and is nineteen years old. He was appointed by Thomas J. Bradley of the Ninth Congressional District. He was educated at Columbia College, and is the son of O. W. Tone.

Cadet Harris is from Rome, Ga., and was appointed by Judge Maddox of the Seventh Congressional District. There was general rejoicing in the class at the reception of the orders.

DEATH OF A. S. CADY.

Served Thirty-eight Years Continuously in the Controller's Office.

Artemas Stoyell Cady, a prominent real estate man, for many years chief clerk in the Controller's office, died yesterday morning, at his residence, 469 West Twenty-third Street.

The deceased was born in Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1819. He entered Union College in Schenectady at an early age, with the ultimate object of becoming a lawyer, but ill health compelled him to leave college before the completion of the course. He went to Rochester in 1848, and remained there for two years in the cotton business with his father. He came to New York in 1850, and for two years afterward was employed in a book store on John Street as bookkeeper. He was a Democrat, and in 1852 he obtained, through his father's influence, a position as clerk in the Controller's office under Azariah Flagg, who was at one time State Controller.

His promotion was rapid, and he soon became invaluable in the Finance Department of the city. During the war he had personal supervision of the payments of bounties, and disbursed millions of dollars. During the second Lincoln campaign he became a Republican, and continued so to his death. While thoroughly versed in politics, he very seldom took an active interest therein. He was, however, a member of the famous Reform Committee of Seventy, who brought about the defeat and overthrow of the Tweed ring. He remained in the Controller's office until 1890, completing a continuous term of service of thirty-eight years. Since his retirement from office he had been actively engaged in the real estate business.

Funeral services were held last night at the residence, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Matteson of Richmond Hill. A large number of friends of the deceased were present, including several well-known employes in the City Finance Department. Funeral services will be held Thursday morning at Marcellus, where the interment will take place.

William Gillette Has Recovered.

The following cablegram was received at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon from Charles Frohman, who is still in London: "'Secret Service' played to the capacity of the Comedy Theatre last week. It returns to the Adelphi Theatre on Thursday night, and will be played there until the company is compelled to sail for New York to begin its engagement at the Empire Theatre Sept. 1. William Gillette, who has been ill for a few days, returns to the cast Thursday night."

Death from Carbolic Acid.

Mrs. Lily Post, twenty-six years old, of 1,592 Madison Avenue, who drank a quantity of carbolic acid on July 5, it is said, by mistake, died last night in the Harlem Hospital. Her friends and family say that she took the poison through a mistake, but she was taken to the hospital a prisoner on the charge of having attempted suicide. It is said that she had been demented for several months. On the morning of July 5 Mrs. Post arose from bed and went into another room, where she swallowed the poison. She then returned to bed and told her husband what she had done.

To Print the Session Laws.

ALBANY, July 12.—Secretary of State Palmer and Controller Roberts to-day awarded the contract for the printing of the session laws for two years to James B. Lyon of this city, the lowest bidder.

MOMO'S FIRST TRIAL RACE

Tiny Yachts Found It Very Rough Beating Against the Wind.

TWO CUP RACERS CAPSIZED.

Skate Went Over When She Had the Victory Almost Won—Plucky Work of Her Crew and That of Alanka—Only Three Boats Finished.

The first of a series of trial races to determine the challenger for the international small yacht trophy, to be sailed for in Bay St. Louis, near Montreal, was sailed yesterday over a triangular course of six miles, twice around, in Long Island Sound off Oyster Bay, L. I. The cup was won last year from the American twenty-footer El Heirie, designed by C. H. Crane, by the Canadian Glencairn, designed by Diggan. So great is the interest in the hoped for recapture of the cup that there were ten entries for the trial races, of which all but one started in yesterday's contest, and all of these boats have been designed and built especially with the ambition of being chosen as the challenger.

The day was not entirely a propitious one. It brought a southerly wind, which increased almost to a three-reef breeze before the race was half sailed. It caused disaster to two of the nine contestants, and furnished unusual excitement to participants and spectators.

Two of the racing boats, Alaska and Skate, capsized, and both were righted unaided by their own crews once, only to go over again, the former when victory was almost hers. Another contestant, the Shark, filled with water and withdrew at the end of the second round. The wind and sea were almost too much for all the racers, and those which escaped the fate of the Shark, Skate, and Alaska did so more through good luck than through better sea-going qualities or management.

Momo, to those name in Japanese means the Peach, J. H. Crane owner, finished first, and won the race. She was sixth at the first mark, but crawled up to third place at the end of the first round, pushing Skate hard, and through the capsizing of the latter a quarter mile from the mark crossed the line a winner. Her victory, while it proved her an able and speedy boat, was not conclusive, owing to the weather conditions. A race, during which the contestants were all reefed, some doubly and some triply so, in which their helmsmen hardly dared to give them a puff, and in which the windward work was simply slow pounding against breaking seas, was no real test. It was fortunate indeed that no serious accident marred the day, one such as is not often experienced in the Sound in mid-July.

Lighter winds and smoother waters will, it is to be hoped, prevail to-day at the second trial race.

Starting the Race.

The Regatta Committee's steam yacht Chere Ami left her anchorage off the Seawanhaka Yacht Club house, on Centre Island, at 11:30 A. M., and steamed out to Centre Island buoy, where the start was to be made. The committee, composed of Messrs. Oliver Cromwell, A. A. Sherman, Le Roy Dresser, C. C. Kerr, and W. C. Wetmore, announced that the starters would be the fin keels Montauk, owned by C. Olmstead, and Shark, owned by Rouse and Hoyt, and the centreboards Momo, owned by S. H. Crane; Aranca, by W. W. Howard; Keneu, by M. H. Clark; Idea, by W. H. Jennings; Alanka, by Unkles & Slade, and by Irving Cox, and Mary, by H. S. Hicks and others of Indianapolis. Of these, as they came out of the harbor and approached the committee boat, Momo, which was thought to be a dark horse; the handsome mahogany Shark; Skate, with her odd, ferryboat bow, and the large, queerly shaped Western boat Mary, from Lake Wawasee, Indiana, attracted the most curiosity and attention. Even before the start most of the racers had to reef, and whitecaps began to cover the Sound. The large schooner Iroquois, with bowsprit gone, lost in Sunday afternoon's squall; the steam yachts Giralda and One Hundred, and numerous naphtha launches were present, so that the scene at starting was an attractive one.

The preparatory signal was hoisted and the whistle blown on the committee boat at 12:15 P. M., and five minutes later the boats started almost in a bunch, and flew full before the wind like a flock of frightened wild fowl. The first leg was two miles east by north, one-half north, to a mark off Lloyd's Neck. Skate had a little the best of the start, but Keneu was a close second, and then came in quick succession Alanka, Shark, Idea, Montauk and Mary. Momo was 1 minute and 20 seconds late in starting, and Arauca, which had trouble with her rudder, was fully five minutes behind.

A minute after the start a heavy puff struck Alanka, to leeward of Shark. She luffed and ran into Shark, but fortunately no damage was done, and in a moment both boats squared away again. So swiftly did the tiny craft speed to the first mark that the committee boat couldn't catch them there, and their turning time was taken by field glasses. In this run to the first mark Kenu passed the Skate, and Shark the Alanka, while Momo caught and passed Montauk, Mary and Idea.

Beating to Windward.

The second leg was a reach northwest two miles. On this Skate caught and passed Kenu. Alanka passed Shark, and Momo kept her place. The second mark passed, the real battle began with the beat to windward south by west, one-half west, two miles to the starting buoy, with an ever-stiffening breeze and rising sea. The little boats now began to make heavy weather of it, and their crews hung far over to windward and baled out water when they had a chance. Keneu and Shark stood over on the starboard tack toward Lloyd's Neck, while their fellows pushed to the westward. Skate seemed to make the best weather, and kept increasing her lead. Mary, the Western boat, was also well handled and sailed, and began to be looked on as a formidable rival, while Momo, almost unnoticed, moved up into third place. The first round was finished as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Skate	1	37	15
Alanka	1	41	47
Momo	1	42	32
Mary	1	44	40
Keneu	1	45	12

Montauk, Arauca, and Idea were not timed, and Arauca ran into Idea in rounding, and both withdrew.

Shark Gives It Up.

As Shark came to the line close on the heels of Momo, her owner, Mr. Hoyt, called out: "Give us a line—we're full of water," and rounded Shark up under the stern of the committee boat. A line was passed, and the Shark, with decks awash and cockpit filled, hauled down her sails and was sorrowfully withdrawn.

The wind was now blowing so strongly and the sea was so high that the spectators began to look anxiously for accidents. Skate, running like a scared dog, had again passed the first mark in the second round. She was followed by Alanka, Momo, Keneu, and Mary in the order named.

The ex-cup defender Vigilant now passed through the fleet running to the eastward, and the big schooner Emerald, under a double-reefed mainsail and jibs, and with no foresail set, passed to the westward. The six boats now left began to be widely scattered.

Skate stopped to put in a double reef, and Momo and Alanka decreased her lead in consequence, but she passed the second mark well in advance and began the last leg of the race, the final beat to windward. Momo, Alanka, Keneu, and Mary followed, and fifteen minutes later, when the spectators had begun to hope that the race would be finished without more accidents, the mishaps came thick and fast.

The Alanka Capsized.

With a shout from the committee boat, "There she goes!" Alanka capsized, and her crew, composed of H. M. Crane, Henry Barbey, Jr., and "Andrew," a sailor, were seen sitting on the side. Mr. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida and Chere Amie steamed at once toward the capsized craft. Before they reached her the crew by clever management, standing on her centreboard and jumping as their weight brought her up, righted her, amid the cheers of the spectators and the tooting of whistles. It was not for long, however, and at 2:53 she capsized again. This time her plucky crew could not right her, and Oneida took them in and towed Alanka into harbor.

The Momo meanwhile was doing splendid work. She held her own and gained fast on the Skate, which was making bad weather. The latter finally set her jib, which she had previously hauled down, and then pointed better. The race was really over and the Skate was within a quarter of a mile of the finish at 3:02 P. M., when a sudden and violent puff threw her over past recovery, and she lay on her side, with her square centreboard sticking out at right angles.

Quick as a flash two of the crew, Le Roy Dresser and George Bullock, were over the side and on the centreboard, while her owner and sailor, Irving Cox, was seen swimming toward the same perch.

Momo Takes the Lead.

The Momo at this moment came up, luffed and her crew gave the Skate a push as she slowly righted. Again a chorus of cheers and tooting whistles, to be followed three minutes later by a second capsize. This time there was no righting possible, and Mr. Bowles's naphtha launch came up and took off Messrs. Bullock and Dresser. Mr. Cox in some way was thrown out and had a long swim for it before he reached the launch.

The plucky crew, after a short rest in the launch, jumped over and swam to Skate. She sank under their weight, however, until she was awash, and they were forced to again leave her, while the launch and later the steam yacht Giralda towed her in.

Momo crossed the finish line, winning the race at 3:11:06. Montauk, with no jib and closely reefer, crossed second, and Keneu finished third. Mary, after having sailed a splendid and plucky race, reached the line, but to the regret of her admirers, didn't cross it.

The finish times were as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Momo	3	11	06
Montauk	3	22	00
Keneu	3	25	45

Mary—Didn't finish.
Skate—Capsized.
Alanka—Capsized.
Shark—Withdrew disabled.
Idea—Withdrew.
Avanca—Withdrew.

The second trial race will be sailed to-day.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, July 12.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Schooner Columbia, owned by J. Judkins; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; schooner America, owned by Mr. Ames; schooner Clytie, owned by H. C. Ward; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Modist, N. Y. Y. C.; steamer Duquesne, owned by Theodore Hostetter.

The yachts sailing were: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt, and schooner Varuna, owned by S. Rives.

The yachts in the harbor are: Schooner Montauk, owned by C. D. Ledyard; steamer Intrepid, owned by L. Phenix; steamers Formosa, owned by G. L. Fabyans; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. Duryea; sloop Wawa, owned by J. Stillman; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis, sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Wasp, owned by R. Lippitt; steamer Ballymena, owned by T. Brown; steamer Elsa, owned by Miss Breeze; sloop Bonnie Kate, owned by Mr. Sterling, and sloop Minerva, owned by Mr. Fletcher.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

A Car Equipped to Carry Bicycles on the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

The officials of the Norfolk and Western Railroad have evidently studied the wants of the hundreds of bicyclists who travel over the road. They have provided an innovation in the form of a baggage car equipped to carry bicycles with an arrangement of safety bars and hooks for supporting the bicycles at the top of the car out of the way of other baggage. Wrought iron brackets covered with rubber hose are fastened with screws to blocks placed between the car lines in the centre of the roof.

These holders are spaced in pairs 3 feet 8 inches apart throughout the car. The straps are fastened to either side of the car, central with each pair of bicycle holders, and the safety bars are placed across the top of the car between each set of holders and straps.

At present on the Long Island and New Jersey roads the wheels are piled up on all sides of the car in one big heap, and it often occurs that a rider discovers some injury to his or her wheel when they are taken from the cars.

Cycle Parade in Brooklyn.

The completion of the asphalting of Leonard Street, in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, will be celebrated to-morrow night with a cycle parade over the newly asphalted district. The demonstration will be held under the management of the Associated Cycle Clubs of the Eastern District, and it is expected that the clubs in this vicinity will turn out in large numbers, as a prize is offered for organizations coming from the greatest distance.

Mayor Wurster has promised to review the parade.

The parade will start from Greenpoint Avenue and Leonard Street at 8 o'clock sharp. The line of march will be through Leonard Street via Heyward Street to Bedford Avenue, around the fountain, to and around the Grant statue, and return. In case of rain the parade will take place Thursday night.

Some of the individual prizes offered are a woman's gold enameled watch, for the best decorated combination tandem, ridden by two women; solid gold link cuff buttons, for the most grotesquely decorated wheel, and a bronze onyx stand with lamp and shade for the best decorated woman's wheel.

Prizes will only be given to clubs and individual riders that pass the reviewing stand on the return trip.

Bourillon Disqualified.

Bourillon, who finished first in the Grand Prix cycle race decided at Vincennes yesterday, was disqualified for committing a foul. The prize of 8,000f. was divided between Nossam and Morin.

GARBAGE CAUSING TROUBLE.

Frightful Odors from Dump in Annexed District Cause Diphtheria—Indignation Meeting Suggested.

The residents along the line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, which Commissioner Haffen is having opened from the Southern Boulevard east to Long Island Farms, and then through Springhurst Village, are making loud complaints against the garbage dumped there, and which threatens to breed an epidemic.

The contractor to whom Commissioner Haffen gave the contract to build the street induced Col. Waring's men to dump all the garbage collected in the annexed district on that thoroughfare, instead of taking it to the dump at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and the Harlem River. As a result the decaying garbage emits such frightful stenches that the people in the vicinity are unable to sit out of doors in the evening, and are forced to close their windows.

Among those who reside along the line of that street are George Haffen, cousin of the Commissioner, and his family, whose address is at 2,050 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. On July 3 his little son George, aged three, and daughter Annie, aged fourteen, were taken down with diphtheria. The boy died four days later, and the girl and other children were sent away.

Mr. Haffen says his son's death was caused by the foul gases and smells, and that the stenches are worse than those that came from Riker's Island three years ago. If the Board of Health does not put a stop to this nuisance, the citizens will hold an indignation meeting.

Gress Abduction Case Continued.

The Gress abduction case was before Police Justice Nevin at Jersey City yesterday. All the persons interested were in court, but Mr. Gress and his son, Morgan K. Gress, who is charged with abducting his half sister, held no communication with Mrs. Gress or her friends, Dr. and Mrs. Van Doran Young. The latter said the child was stolen from his house, and he would press the complaint. By consent of counsel, the case was adjourned until to-day.

Second Naval Battalion Election.

Three more officers in the crack new Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn were elected last night on board the Naval Reserve ship New Hampshire. They were William H. Stayton, who was elected Commander; Lieut. R. P. Forchew, Executive Officer, and Howard Pattison, who was made Navigator.

Excise Agent Noble Resigns.

ALBANY, July 12.—John W. Noble of New York City, a special excise agent, has tendered his resignation to Excise Commissioner Lyman.

THE FRIAR BEATEN AGAIN

Ben Brush Did It This Time in the Race for the Brighton Handicap.

A FINE RACE BY BOTH HORSES

Too Serious a Task Set for The Friar After His Hard Race on Saturday—Varus Won the First Attempt Stake for Two-Year-Olds.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association ushered in the racing season at their track yesterday with a sensational race between Ben Brush and The Friar. It was the Brighton Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, and The Friar was vindicated by being beaten. At least that was the way some people looked at it. Ben Brush was also vindicated by winning after being beaten twice in succession at the Sheepshead Bay track by Havoc in one race and Clifford in another, in each of which he ran much as if he could not get out of his own way.

The effect was astounding to such a lot of people that they stood around dumfounded and gave up the whole puzzle as to the form of race horses. It is erratic as the rolling of the little ball in the roulette wheel, and just as unreliable. The Stewards did not try to solve it, as they did not want to have any Sheepshead Bay post-mortems on their hands to deal with. The Friar was unquestionably beaten on his merits. It seemed almost suicidal to send him to the post for a severe struggle after the one he had at the Sheepshead Bay track on Saturday, when he ran the best race ever run at a mile and five eighths. Men who stopped to think seriously about it concluded it would be impossible for him to run another hard race successfully two days after that sensational Realization, as that must have dulled his speed, of necessity. But the major part of the crowd did not stop to study out the fine points of condition, and so backed him as if the race was The Friar's simply because he had eight pounds less to carry than he had in the longer race of Saturday. Besides, the last two times Ben Brush had been so very bad that they would not believe it possible for him so quickly to get back to his Suburban form. After yesterday's race it looked as if Ben Brush had been run in the two races in which he had been beaten to prepare him for this race, just as The Friar had seemingly been run in the Tidal and Spindrift Stakes as a preparation for the coup in the Realization.

M. F. Dwyer Won His Bets.

M. F. Dwyer, who owns Ben Brush, argued that The Friar would not be fit for a hard race yesterday. He knew what Ben Brush's actual condition was, something that the general public knew nothing about. So he bet a whole lot of money on his horse to beat The Friar, and he won all his wagers. It mattered not to him that Ben had to give The Friar seven pounds scale weight, for he knew that Sims was at least that much better jockey than Littlefield. Which shows that Mr. Dwyer has a very level head, and also shows that the man who bets on a horse race, unless he is an owner or the coldest-blooded calculator of every possible thing in the way of chances in a race, is more kinds of a fool than it is necessary here to recite.

Ben Brush is ridden with admirable judgment, and The Friar was ridden about as well as he could be. The Friar went to the front as soon as he could get there, and did his best to make a runaway race of it. But the strain of Saturday told on him, and while he had all his speed his staying powers were impaired. So Sims took the only possible way to beat him. He allowed Ben Brush to go at the very top of his speed in spite of his weight, arguing that The Friar would stop from sheer leg weariness, just as he did, and that then the fresher horse could go on and win. The Friar kept his lead to the head of the home stretch, and then gave it up, and Ben Brush went on and won as he pleased. The task set to so good a horse as The Friar was simply more than could be asked of flesh and blood, and he was therefore beaten. Howard Mann was scratched, presumably so that his owner, "Pittsburg Phil," could back the Dwyer horse, and all the rest were scratched because The Friar was in at such light weight that their trainers thought they had no chance. Volley was started for the third money, and he got it.

Frank Clarke, Superintendent of the Sheepshead Bay track, said that the new and deep Brigton track was fully three seconds slower than the track. The Friar ran over on Saturday. He considered the race a marvelous one on the part of Ben Brush. That the distance was covered in 2:30 it certainly was so, if his estimate as to the differences in the two tracks was a good one. The Friar ran the first half mile in 0:49¼, the three-quarters in 1:14¼, and the mile in 1:41¼, which would make his performance in the early stages of the race one of the best ever shown by any horse in a contest. Ben Brush was never more than a length and a half behind The Friar, so that, still assuming Mr. Clarke's estimate of the slowness of the course to be correct, it was the best race that Ben Brush ever ran.

Crowd Hissed the Friar.

The crowd hissed The Friar when he came back to weigh in. They cheered Ben Brush most enthusiastically, because he had beaten The Friar, which they thought was the sort of fate that the Morris horse deserved.

Then they wandered away and communed with themselves, and wanted to know if it was not a more sensible thing to do to go down to the island and play against the "brace" faro games there than it was to try and beat race horses where there are such sudden and remarkable changes of form as Ben Brush and The Friar, not to speak of others, have shown within the past month. Most decidedly. Let the faro bank as a steady business. They went home dazed, but will come back again and try their luck, on the ground that form must be absolutely ignored and class in horses thrown aside, and that luck alone must govern their investments in the future. Trying to solve such puzzles as Ben Brush and The Friar and Varus would drive a man to an insane asylum as well as to a bankruptcy court.

The Coney Island Jockey Club Stewards yesterday considered the races of The Friar at their track, and will send a report of their action to the Jockey Club Stewards, who hold a meeting at the Brighton Beach track this afternoon.

Varus, who has been beaten by all sorts of cattle, and who has won but one race since the opening of the Metropolitan Racing Circuit, won the First Attempt Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, without the least bit of trouble, and with odds of 10 to 1 against him, beating such fair performers as Handball, Blueaway, and Laudemann. Varus belongs in the same stable as The Friar, and showed no signs of nervousness yesterday.

Foxhall Keene Wins.

In the race for gentlemen riders, called The Hempstead, Foxhall Keene, who had the mount on Rubicon, won as he pleased in a canter from Ferrier, who was ridden by Arthur White. A. H. Barney rode his own horse, Lodman B., and was not able to get within hailing distance of the pair until Arthur White eased up on Ferrier in the stretch, when he saw there was no chance of beating Rubicon.

Brighton Beach track is now as good a track as there is in the country. Mr. Engeman has made it pleasing to the eye, roomy for the horses, comfortable for the people, and attractive in every way. There was a good turnout for the opening, and the crowd thoroughly appreciated all that had been done for their comfort. A gale that blew in from the ocean made it very comfortable on the big open stand, and as there were seven races, there was sport enough and to spare. Even though a majority of the favorites were beaten, the winners, with the exception of Varus, were pretty well backed, so there was no reason for grumbling.

Mr. Engeman has introduced a number of features that the racegoers thoroughly appreciate. The positions of the horses at the post now go up with the names of the jockeys, something entirely novel, and on and after to-day the numbers of the first three horses to finish will go up as soon as they pass the post, instead of the number of the first two, as has heretofore been the custom. The hoisting of a red board will show that the weights are correct. In cases where fouls are claimed and the placing is changed the changes will then be made and the red board hoisted and bets paid on that final placing. All these little changes are appreciated by the public, which, as a rule, has to take what it can get and be satisfied. Mr. Engeman will try and change some of the track operations, so that the conveniences and wishes of the public will be conceded to. He has not yet found a way to compel horses to run to form and consistently, but he and the Stewards will even try and get some of that sort of thing occasionally.

Egress from the track was had through the paddock yesterday, as an exceedingly high tide had swept the water over the common land west of the Brighton Beach Hotel, and converted the roadway to the south of the track, and on which the trolley tracks are placed, into a veritable canal, with water more than ankle deep.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against the starters in each of the races, are given herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

1—Chum, Sensation Stable's b. c., by Maxim-School Girl, 3 years, 108 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Sherrer)
2—Winged Foot, W. Lakeland's ch. m., 3, 102, 1 to 2 and out.....(Thorpe)
3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 5, 118, 12 to 1.....(Hothersall)

Sapelo, 118, 12 to 1, (Carrigan;) Bastion, 107, 12 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Sibley, 97, 30 to 1, (Wilhite,) and Pomperang, 99, 50 to 1, (Collins,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Bluebeard, J. A. Bennett's br. c., by Luke Blackburn-Secret, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Thorpe)
2—Michael III., W. M. Murry's ch. c., 112, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Mr. Baiter, Charles Fleischmann & Son's br. c., 112, 7 to 2.....(Martin)

Miss Tenny, 109, 7 to 5, (Sherrer;) Ma Petite, 109, 20 to 1, (Harrison;) Widower, 112, 12 to 1, (Wilhite;) Checkers, 109, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) and Ella Daly, 109, 60 to 1, (Van Kuren,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The First Attempt Stakes for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second, and $200 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Varus, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., by Cayuga-Veronica, 125 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Penn)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 127, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Taral)
3—Blueaway, Lewis Elmore's b. c., 122, 7 to 2.....(Thorpe)

Laudeman, 110, 7 to 2, (Doggett;) Sanders, 110, 4 to 5, (Sims;) Blarney Stone, 122, 4 to 1, (Sloane,) and General Maceo, 110, 30 to 1, (Van Kuren,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE. The Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $2,500, of which $300 to second, and $200 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:08.

1—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Bramble-Roseville, 4 years, 126 pounds, 9 to 10.....(Sims)
2—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3, 107, even money.....(Littlefield)
3—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 4, 105, 30 to 1.....(Van Kuren)

Won in a gallop by two lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Dolando, T. Brehsy's g., by Powhattan-Barbiche, 4 years, 98 poun

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Captain Cook—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—El Capitan, Concerts, Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE OLD SPOILS PLAN.

After further conferences with the political guides of his party the President has again postponed sending in his message about the currency. The President abdicates in favor of the politicians. The tariff has the right of way, the currency can wait.

The President is about ready to send in the Brooklyn appointments—also after conferences, frequent and prolonged, with the bosses and leaders of the party in this vicinity. There is reason to believe that the appointments will be entirely satisfactory to Mr. PLATT. They will likewise be satisfactory to Mr. JACOB WORTH, who is, we understand, in a state of amicable understanding with Mr. PLATT.

The truth is that President MCKINLEY has returned to the old and bad Republican practice of dealing out local patronage as the Republican Senators may direct. The system works as it always did. Mediocre men of no visible fitness for the trusts committed to them have been appointed to the important Federal offices hereabout, and more of the same second-rate quality are promised.

The natural, the logical, the inevitable result of going back to the old plan is the President's projected revocation of some of Mr. CLEVELAND'S orders enlarging the classified service. The Senatorial appetite for spoils becomes ravenous under Presidential recognition. A supply of patronage cannot be obtained except by taking some of the bureaus and departments out of the classified service. The Tribune says the President is about to take this backward step.

Mr. MCKINLEY is impressing the country as a weak President. He yields too much, especially to the counsels of partisan expediency and to the appeals of self-seekers.

POLITICS AND GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The most interesting fact about an interesting interview with Mayor STRONG, reported in The Mail and Express by its correspondent at Richfield Springs, is the vigorous testimony the Mayor bears to the necessity of separating municipal government from partisan politics. His evidence could not be more direct or emphatic. "Whenever the city departments have been used for political purposes they have been used against the public interests. The further away from politics a city officer gets in the performance of his duties, the better for him and for the people. There is not one single particle of business done under a city government that should be viewed from a political standpoint. There is not one question arising in the administration of city affairs that requires a political opinion as to its necessity or its wisdom."

All this is interesting in itself, but it derives its chief interest from the fact that it is the direct result of the Mayor's own official experience. He was known, when he was nominated for Mayor, as, though no politician, a thoroughgoing Republican partisan. He was accepted by the Republican machine for that reason, and in the expectation that he would be amenable to its requirements. He had never shown any symptoms of political independence, and his docility as a Republican in the ranks seemed to guarantee his docility in office. But he very soon discovered that the requirements of the organization of his own party were incompatible with the requirements of the city. The Mayoralty could not be used "for political purposes" without being used "against the public interests." When the question came between them, Mayor STRONG preferred to serve the public interests, which he had sworn to serve, and thereby incurred the hostility of the machinists, who described his fidelity to the interests of the public as "treason" to the party. Nobody imagines that if he were again a candidate for the Mayoralty, he would be accepted by Mr. PLATT, and the reasons why he would not be acceptable to Mr. PLATT are entirely creditable to himself.

The Mayor relates how he has been brought to his present conclusions by his actual experience in the Mayoralty. Without abating any of his own Republicanism, in the sphere in which Republicanism is properly applicable, he has come to see that it is not applicable to the management of the municipal business. He expresses his entire dissent from ex-Gov. FLOWER'S statement of the superiority of partisan government, and declares himself a firmer believer than ever in the non-partisan theory, by which he explains that he means freedom from "the rule of the politicians." He does not mean that the heads of departments shall not be partisans, but only that they shall not take their partisanship into their offices. The Law Department is one in which there is a special liability to politics. But the Mayor pays a deserved tribute to the Corporation Counsel in saying that, although Mr. SCOTT is as thoroughgoing a Democrat as the Mayor himself is a Republican, "in his opinions to the various city departments he has been as free from politics as any man could possibly be."

Whether or not the Mayor's interview was intended as a vindication of the attitude of the Citizens' Union, it is such a vindication. To allow PLATT, per QUIGG or another, to name the candidate for Mayor would be to allow a nomination "against the public interests." A candidate has been named without consultation with the Republican boss whom he can take or leave. If he takes him, it is certain that he cannot use him. If he leaves him, upon himself will be the responsibility of giving the city over to Tammany, which is the only alternative to the election of the candidate of the Citizens' Union.

THE PURGED ROLL RESTUFFED.

QUIGG'S purged enrollment will not bear a moment's examination. He set out with the intention of striking off from the roll the names of dead men and those of obliging Tammany heelers with which it was charged and practically admitted that it had been overstuffed by the too zealous agents of Mr. PLATT. He takes the district rolls, having an aggregate of 78,872 names, and he purges it up to 83,209. And these figures he has the hardihood to put before the public as the total of enrolled Republicans in the City of New York.

It is greater by 3,205 than the total vote for PALMER, Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1893, only four years ago. It is only 15,756 less than the vote cast for HARRISON in 1892. It is within 3,356 of the vote cast for FASSETT, the Republican candidate for Governor in 1891.

In the Second, Thirteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-second Assembly Districts QUIGG'S enrollment exceeds the number of votes cast for the head of the Republican ticket in 1895.

Here is a short table of the vote cast for the head of the Republican ticket in the City of New York for the years indicated:

1884—BLAINE	90,093
1888—HARRISON	105,452
1891—FASSETT	86,565
1892—HARRISON	98,967
1893—PALMER	80,004
1894—MORTON	124,308
1895—PALMER	97,476
1896—MCKINLEY	156,359
1896—BLACK	146,668

The vote for MCKINLEY last year has emboldened QUIGG to push up his Republican enrollment to these audacious figures. No doubt there were 40,000 Democrats who voted for MCKINLEY last year. CLEVELAND'S vote in 1892 was 175,267. BRYAN'S vote was 134,377. There were 5,541 votes for PALMER and BUCKNER. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that in MCKINLEY'S total vote of 156,359 there were included the votes of not less than 40,000 Democrats, and the votes of not more than 116,000 Republicans.

That is, indeed, a very liberal allowance. The highest record of the Republicans in this city in a fair trial on straight party issues is the 105,452 votes cast for HARRISON in 1888. The vote fell off 7,000, to 98,967 in the election of 1892. An increase of 17,000 in the normal Republican vote in the four years from 1892 to 1896 is all that generosity could concede or candor demand. Now comes Mr. QUIGG with his official roll of the organization containing 83,209 names, or 71.5 per cent. of the largest actual Republican vote ever cast in this city. No such proportion of that party or of any other ever has been or can be honestly enrolled in this city. Under the Committee of Thirty's reorganization only 44,000 names were enrolled. QUIGG dropped 21,000 names from the old roll as being improperly placed there, and then added 25,160 new names, raising the total by about 4,000. And this "purged enrollment," which any one with competent knowledge of New York City politics will instantly scout as a reckless imposition, is put forth by QUIGG without a blush, and accepted by The Tribune and the other Republican papers without a protest.

Mr. QUIGG evidently wishes to impress the Citizens' Union with the strength and healthy condition of the Republican Party in order to overawe that intractable organization and make it the second fiddler in the Fall performance. He has gone much too far for the best effect. The Citizens' Unionist leaders know very well that this is a year for fall off and diminishment in the Republican Party. Such an increase as Mr. QUIGG enters upon his rolls is a self-proving fraud, and the men of the Citizens' Union, to whom he only exposes his need and his weakness by this trick, will become more than ever firm in the conclusion that the straight course they have already marked out for themselves is the course that will bring Mr. QUIGG'S Republicans into line.

PERPETUATING A RUT.

It is very generally known that one of the gravest causes of dissatisfaction with the former Librarian of Congress was his apparently utter incompetency to manage the copyright business of the Library of Congress. A very loose way of doing that business was permitted to grow up, until an investigation of it resulted in the surrender by Mr. SPOFFORD of a large sum of money which he admitted might be due to the Treasury, but of which he had kept no account, or such an account was kept that he was unable to explain it to the satisfaction of a very friendly committee.

The first obstacle that Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG has discovered lying in his way to the development of "the best library in the world" is an inclination on the part of Assistant Librarian SPOFFORD to enlarge the new organization by equipping it with men SPOFFORD, and for that reason are by him considered to be entitled to advancement in the spirit of civil service reform. One of the things that Mr. SPOFFORD is represented as regarding of the highest importance is the selection of the person in charge of the copyright business to be the Register of Copyrights in the newly organized force. If the Library of Congress were a branch of the Government that had attracted favorable attention by the completeness and business efficiency with which it had been managed, this would be an argument of force. Mr. YOUNG is understood to have yielded to the suggestion made by Mr. SPOFFORD. This seems to be an unfortuate weakness for Mr. YOUNG to display at the beginning. It is too much to hope that an office that had run down under its recent management can be thoroughly reformed from the inside.

This copyright bureau of the Library of Congress, with its receipts of some $60,000 a year from copyrights, should have as its head a man of business qualifications and considerable adaptability for it. As a matter of course, the Library should be equipped as to its directing officers by men who have great adaptability if they have not special training. It is to be regretted that in the reports concerning the appointments to be made by Mr. YOUNG there has been mentioned not one name of a person preferred for office in what is to be "the best library in the world" who has had any training whatever for library work or who has developed any business ability that may be regarded as likely to take the place of special training or adaptability for library organization. It is inconceivable, in particular, that anybody should have imagined Mr. T. G. ALVORD, Jr., to possess any special fitness for the place of chief of the art department in the library, his appointment to which was yesterday announced.

A mistake has been made by the President, beyond any sort of doubt, in the selection of the Librarian. It is questionable whether Mr. YOUNG has any clearly defined idea of what a library should be, and it is safe to assume that he has yet to grasp the library development of the last fifty years before he can apply the lesson of progress in that direction to the improvement of the Library of Congress. The President would have simplified his task in securing the superlative library he longs for if he had invited to the White House a few real librarians, from whom he might have learned of some qualified man to whom to offer the place flung recklessly at Mr. YOUNG. It may be creditable to the new Librarian that he is offering places immediately under him to excellent gentlemen whom he likes, but the President must begin to fear that he will not get "the best library in the world" out of the hands of the totally unprepared friends whom Mr. YOUNG has in mind to help him in reorganizing a badly demoralized library that has been running too long in a deep and almost ineradicable rut. The man who allowed the rut to form should not for a moment be accepted as a guide to executive reform.

BLACK, PARKER, AND HOME RULE.

While the case of Commissioner PARKER was still pending before the Mayor, THE TIMES urged that it did not really present the case against PARKER. An official who knew nothing of the matter except the charges and the testimony taken under them might very well think the case inadequate for removal.

That is the conclusion to which Gov. BLACK has come. Although there is no presumption whatever in favor of his conclusions, when he is sitting in a judicial or any other capacity, it is a conclusion to which he might have come fairly upon the evidence. As he intimates, the courts, to which an appeal lay from his decision, would have been likely to come to the same conclusion.

But the fact shows how perfectly futile for the purpose of good government is the qualified power of removal bestowed upon the Mayor of New York. The real case against PARKER was known to the Mayor as it was known to every citizen of New York who took an interest in the subject. It was that PARKER'S presence in the Board of Police Commissioners, by destroying the harmony of that body, obstructed its efficiency, impaired its authority, encouraged subordinates to defy it, and prevented any real reform of the police. If the Mayor had had the power of summary removal, he would have restored harmony in the board by removing PARKER. He has tried to do so, but he has failed because, upon the case presented, he cannot get the Governor of the State, who supposedly knows nothing about the matter except what that case tells him, and who has no responsibility to the people of the city, who alone are concerned, to agree with him. So long as a Mayor of New York has to go to Albany in order to secure the removal of his own appointees, so long he cannot be held responsible for the official conduct of his subordinates, and so long the city will not have effective Home Rule.

"MERIT AND FITNESS."

After a long incubation Gov. BLACK has finally hatched out the revised civil service rules in accordance with his absurd law of last session. From the point of view of the public service they are ridiculous, or worse. If they are obeyed by intelligent and faithful officials, they will, by twice the expenditure of time and effort, result in getting as good civil servants as were got under the old law. They cannot by any possibility secure the slightest improvement in the result practicable under the former law.

They are necessarily open to great abuse. The law was framed with that intent, and no ingenuity in the rules can prevent it where an appointing officer will take the responsibility of the abuse. Though the process defined by the rules is somewhat elaborate in its details, it is simple enough in substance. The applicants are subjected to an examination for "merit," the same as the old examination, but receive just half the marks. Where perfect compliance with the requirements would have obtained 100, it now has 50; where 70 was needed to get on the eligible list, 35 is now sufficient. A second examination for "fitness" is now made of those on the "merit" eligible list. Its subjects or nature are within the discretion of the appointing officer, but it must be "competitive"—a very loose term. An appointing officer can make the examination himself or he can have it made by his own agents. If he finds a man among the eligibles whom he wishes for any reason to appoint, he can mark him or have him marked 50; this will give the favorite at least 85; the others can be marked as low as 35, and the favorite comes out either at the head or tied with the highest. The chances of appointment are thus substantially within the disposal of the appointing officer.

At the same time it is our judgment that the greater number of appointing officers will shrink from abusing the powers given them. Such abuse would be a distinct violation of duty and of the principles of the Constitution. It would be relentlessly exposed. Public opinion would be dead against it. Most of the officials will undoubtedly turn over both examinations to the regular Civil Service Boards and relieve themselves of all bother and accountability. This will make it still harder for the few to try to "work" the Governor's law. It is no credit to him, but he has probably done less mischief than was feared, and certainly less than he intended.

M. BRYAN ET SON BANQUET CLASSIQUE.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Evening Express gives appropriate prominence in its report of one day's happenings in that city to "le banquet classique" tendered by the polished and wealthy Populists of Los Angeles on the day of celebrating the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence to Monsieur WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, who was then in town. M. BRYAN, it appears, arrived in Los Angeles on Sunday, July 4, but was the subject of no demonstration of any kind on the Sabbath. Monday morning, however, he began to be very busy shaking hands with his fellow Populists and his luncheon was bolted in the brief space of one hour and a half. Wherefore his appetite was doubtless keen when he sat down at 7 P. M. precisely, to the aforesaid "banquet classique" which the programmes noted in the choicest Gallic of the Pacific coast was "in le honeur de W. J. BRYAN." It would be folly to object to the bimetallic phrase "in le honeur," because it seems vastly more appropriate to the occasion than the more formal and single standard "dans l'honneur."

But, while the variety of French used in this affaire classique et gastronomique et popocratique seems to us to be perfectly satisfactory in the matter of appropriateness and elegance, we confess that it is rather difficult to discover from it just what M. BRYAN ate. And we must know that; ye gods, we must know upon what food this coming Caesar feeds for the purpose of increasing his stature. He began well in Los Angeles with

Oysters Our l'Ecaille de Triton

which curious commingling of tongues is not quite intelligible until by a happy thought one transforms the "our" into "sur" and learns that M. BRYAN probably ate his huitres from the deep shell. M. BRYAN'S consommé was "a la Spartiate," which may or may not have been a tribute to his Spartan courage in remaining vociferously on earth after last November. Who can tell? His relishes were "a la Vierge Vestale," and we defy any one to explain that. As for his "Kennebeck Salmon," it was taken down in the plain United States language with a superfluous final "k" and served with "Montpelier Butter," but his tenderloin of beef was "au taurean de l' Europe," and there comes a pause. Can it be taureau is the word and that the tenderloin was supposed to be that of the bull upon whose back Europa rode? Fie! New York's own cherished tenderloin is not as old and tough as that.

According to this brief chronique culinaire M. BRYAN'S terrapin (fancy terrapin July 4!) was "dime back," the dime being silver and an inferior coin; his young Vermont turkey was "aux Trois Graces," the other two being, presumably, SEWALL and WATSON, while his salade was "chick" and his "bone capon" was "a la Tallyrand." While his fellow diners, reckless of their drought-withered beards, dallied with anti-trust cigarettes, he coyly tasted his "sherbet des Titans," and he wound up, gayly, with some "cheese a la voix lactee," the fact of a cheese having a voice, milky or not, irresistibly recalling Mr. FRANCIS WILSON'S bon mot "Listen to that cheese." M. BRYAN took his coffee "a la riville de Lethe," probably a lame tribute to that river of forgetfulness from which only such dinners and the purest Rio can rescue him. On the whole he seems to have fed very well, but we heartily agree with our Los Angeles contemporary that "the menu de le Bryan banquet is un document remarquable et out-of-sight; mais what's-the-matter avec plain United States for un feed Democratique et be-whiskered?"

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Seafaring men are in the habit of telling some strange tales about the wonderful things to be seen by those who go down to the sea in ships. But when a genuine, old-fashioned, beach-combing land lubber sets to work he can see more strange things in five minutes from the veranda of a seaside hotel than a "shellback" can from the poopdeck of a three-skysail-yard ship in a round voyage from the East River to Hongkong. No doubt a small boat of some kind was in trouble off Long Beach on Sunday. Many persons saw the vessel, some with the naked eye and others with telescopes, and as no one thought it was a sea serpent, it probably was a boat. But the antics which she performed, according to a special dispatch to one of our most esteemed contemporaries, were such as neither FENIMORE COOPER nor CLARK RUSSELL ever described. She started out of an inlet with jib and mainsail set. She tacked wildly and she carried a spinnaker. A long time after that a gentleman who was watching her carefully through a marine glass came to the conclusion that she was a pleasure boat. No one contradicted the gentleman, and in a few minutes the sloop sank. The gentleman was surely right. She must have been a pleasure boat. No other sort was ever known to try to carry a spinnaker when engaged in tacking. Whenever a sloop is seen close-hauled on the wind with a spinnaker set, or a square-rigged ship on a taut bowline with all her studding sails spread, it is a pleasure boat. At any rate it is not business, and any one who was out to keep an engagement somewhere to windward would not do it.

—One of the accidents which occur most frequently at this time of the year threatens to reduce the number of small boys somewhat seriously. It is death from reckless diving. The thing happens so often that it seems as if in the course of time boys would stop to think before plunging headforemost into waters they know nothing about. But the truth is that they will not hesitate to dive into waters which are notoriously dangerous. Several boys perished in succession by diving off a bridge into shallow water in Newtown Creek, where they stuck fast in the mud. Other boys were prevented from following them to death only by the issue of an order forbidding all diving at that point. All of which does not lead to any thought of grave importance beyond the lame and antique conclusion that boys will be boys in swimming time.

—Boston has found out what the airship is for. We might have known it. While the rest of us were wondering what use the world could ever find for the lumbering thing, Boston was sitting calmly back in its chair of state and gazing at the rest of the world with a smile of amusement and condescension. Police Captain DONOVAN—they have that kind of policemen in Boston, too—has been warned to look out for mysterious and daring burglars who are descending upon unprotected dwellings in the Back Bay district and robbing them of untold treasures. These burglars make their descents in an airship. What could be simpler?

—Observant persons can amuse themselves in these torrid days by watching the conduct of their fellow-men. Extremely hot weather seems to bring out all the savagery in man's nature, and human beings go about with all their bristles on end. There is a constant snarling which justifies the otherwise vague and unsatisfactory term "dog days." But when the great blizzard struck New York there was one vast and universal outburst of good humor. In the driving, drifting snow and cimmerian darkness of a paralyzed city men laughed, sang, made jokes, and chaffed one another as if blizzards were the very champagne of existence. "Blood heat" on the thermometer seems to fire angry passions, but zero certainly does not freeze up the milk of human kindness.

The "record" in typesetting made by WILLIAM DUFFY, while operating a linotype machine in Philadelphia last week, was astonishing and all the more so because the operator is also a typesetter who in the days of movable types was distinguished among his associates for the rapidity and accuracy of his work. In those days the possibility of one man setting 469,300 ems of type in six days was undreamt of. DUFFY'S average was 9,192 ems an hour. In actual typesetting the best record did not greatly exceed 2,100 ems an hour. But that was a "spurt." A record of 1,800 ems an hour was brilliant, and in the printers' flush days a typesetter who could work as well as that could make big wages. But if DUFFY had been paid at the old rate of 55 cents per 1,000 ems for his week's record of 469,300 ems his wages would have been far beyond the hopes of the fastest printing man of the palmy days. The linotype operator does not actually set type, however, and the printer's case with its boxes full of movable types is practically a thing of the past. The operator sits at a keyboard and proceeds much as the operator of the typewriter does. The machine is as nearly perfect as the ingenuity of man can make it, but the operator who gets the best results from it must have a quick brain and a sure touch. Of course he need be no match in dexterity for some of the heroes of the old typesetting contests, whose sense of feeling was so highly cultivated, and whose rapidity of motion was fairly amazing. The advent of the machine has brought into play new faculties and a new sort of skill. It has also greatly increased the volume of printed matter, and been the cause of some new and interesting varieties of typographical errors.

PERSONAL.

—The story that Pope LEO XIII. contemplates the institution of certain reforms in the music of the Roman Catholic Church will deeply interest the Paulist Fathers of this city, if it does not arouse any one else. The Pope is apparently of a mind to go back some distance toward the pristine simplicity of the liturgy as established by GREGORY the Great. His first step is to be the abolition of female voices from the choirs. This will, of course, preclude the possibility of performing any of the great masses written for mixed voices, and as the Pope also declares the violin unfit for sacred music, he must practically wipe out all Roman Catholic music composed since the time of LOTTI. Such a step would not necessarily throw the Church back upon the Gregorian plain chant, but it would go a long way toward it, because most of the early masses have been rearranged for mixed choirs and could not be sung by choirs of male voices alone until boys were trained in their delivery. In the meantime the Paulist Fathers of this city, who have done so much for the revival of the beautiful mediaeval chants, would have an opportunity to push their work to the front. The Roman Church would not suffer greatly from the new movement, and the cause of artistic music might reap some benefit from it. The music of DES PRES, HOBRECHT, BRUMEL, LASSO, PALESTRINA, and the immediate successors of the last-named master is the purest, noblest, and most artistic church music in existence. It is the ideal embodiment of religious feeling and is wholly free from the cheap operatic jingle that disfigures so much recent ecclesastical music. The dispatch from Rome added to its other information the statement that the Pope was opposed to the music of HAYDN and MOZART. This leads to wonder whether he prefers CHERUBINI'S. At any rate, it leaves room for the surmise that perhaps away down in his deep Italian heart Pope LEO XIII. is a Wagnerite.

—ADELINA PATTI, the famous prima donna, who can get more money for a single performance than any other living person except PADEREWSKI, the pianist, has stopped giving farewell concerts and is just singing in London in the ordinary way. She appeared recently at Albert Hall, and though down on the programme for three numbers, sang seven in response to the insatiable demands of the encore lovers. One of the London papers in commenting on the concert said that she was in excellent voice "and sang better and looked prettier than many a prominent artist twenty years her junior." It is possible that this may be taken as a slap at Mme. MELBA, who is singing at Covent Garden and who is about twenty years Mme. PATTI'S junior. The great ADELINA was born in Madrid in 1843, but there are few women of thirty whom she could not overshadow in a salon with her beauty, her brilliancy, and the witchery of her manner.

—Sir FRANCIS GRENFELL, who has been appointed to the command of the British army of occupation in Egypt, is described by some of the London papers as the very man for the place. It is stated that he probably knows more about Egypt than any other English army officer, having served there longer and under more varied conditions than any other officer in the service of Great Britain. He began his campaigns in the country of the Khédive under WOLSELEY, when he was Assistant Adjutant General in the operations against Tel-el-Kebir. Two years later he was a member of the Nile expedition and commanded a line of communications, the longest perhaps which has ever served a British army in the field, and, on account of the great difficulties of transportation by river and over the desert, one of the most difficult to maintain. In this undertaking Sir FRANCIS GRENFELL was wholly successful, and the achievement directed the attention of England to his uncommon ability. His first action in which he assumed the whole responsibility of command was that of Gamaizah, while a little later he gained the decisive victory of Toski over the Dervish forces under the clever NEJUMI. GRENFELL kept the Dervishes constantly on the move, drove them away from the Nile, and fell upon them in force when they were exhausted for want of water. It seems from this that GRENFELL understands the tactics of desert fighting against brave and desperate savages. No doubt he will be able to maintain the foothold of England in a country which seems at times to afford a resting place for British trade almost as shifting as the sands of its own deserts.

—The King of Siam has been visiting Hungary and has staid five days in Buda-Pesth. On leaving he said to Herr DARANYI, the Minister of Agriculture, that he had never before enjoyed himself so much in any country. "If," he continued, "I had to spend my days in Europe, Hungary would be the only country I should live in. The time I have spent here I shall never forget." This is important, if true. It shows that the King of Siam has good perceptions and is able to recognize the fact that Buda-Pesth is about the sort of place Paris would be if Paris were in Siam.

—There is something more than sad and very instructive in the story that comes from Paris about the death of the Infanta ISABELLA FERDINANDA FRANCOISE JOSEPHINE, aunt of the little King of Spain. Those who labor under the common delusion that royalty lifts men and women above the iron necessities that surround the lives of common people will do well to ponder this tale. As a rule, common men and women can marry whom they please, but Princes and potentates cannot. This Infanta in 1841 broke the bonds of her rank and married a Polish Count. Her family declined to have any further relations with her. In 1887 her husband died and she had only a small pension from the Spanish Government upon which to live. She went to Paris and took a room in a little hotel in the Cité d'Antin. Of course, her name got her credit and she was able to live, surrounded by a pitiful Court of Spanish Dukes and Counts who were poorer than she was and who ate her bread and drained her slender resources. Gradually these visitors deserted her, she grew fat, could not leave her room, and brooded in solitary silence over her tribulations. When the end came, the landlord of the little inn could not find money to pay his bill; and he has not found it yet.

CURRENT NOTES.

City Governments were slow in coming in Massachusetts, and there are now only four that have passed the half-century mark. Boston, the oldest, will reach its seventy-fifth anniversary as a city this year.

* * *

Leonard Crunelle, a young sculptor, is making a bust of ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois, of which much is expected by his friends. It is to be placed in the Public Library in Decatur, Ill., where "Uncle Dick" once resided.

* * *

It is predicted in Virginia that the Republicans will not make party nominations for the executive State offices to be filled at the election next Fall. Their opponents say that the strife over patronage expected from the National Administration is keeping them busy enough without a useless State canvass.

* * *

Ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton has bought one of the famous old overland stages that began to run West from Kearney, Neb., in 1862, and will keep it at his country home, near Nebraska City, for the transportation of his visitors. It is what was known as a Concord ten-passenger coach, and has an interesting history.

* * *

The Whittier homestead, in Haverhill, Mass., is now open to visitors on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons on the payment of 10 cents each, and on Saturday afternoon on the payment of 5 cents. All visitors are asked to register, and any one caught bringing away "relics," from a shrub to a teaspoon, will be relentlessly prosecuted.

* * *

Col. John S. Mosby is now visiting a member of his family in Warrenton, Va., and is reported to be well and almost as vigorous as ever, having, apparently, nearly recovered from the hurt he sustained at the University of Virginia last Spring. He will return to San Francisco next month and resume his duties as counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

* * *

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia thinks the work of the State Geologist might be abandoned without detriment to the State, but ex-Gov. Northen protests, saying that he personally knows of investments made in the State by Northern capitalists under developments made by the department that will bring in taxes within the next few years more than the entire survey has cost the State, and yet the State is just at the beginning of the development.

CENTRAL PARK'S TREES.

A Multitude of Curious and Beautiful Specimens but Little Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Comparatively few of our citizens adequately appreciate the arboreal attractions of our convenient and peerless Park. Nowhere is there a finer collection of noble trees. We have at least a dozen kinds of maples, from the showy Norway to the lovely little Japanese, all of them conspicuously and correctly labeled. There are more than twenty species of oak, ranging from the exquisite Spanish to the giant white "monarch of the good greenwood." The magnolias are magnificent, including the familiar tulip, the royal remains of a once gorgeous vegetation that covered the continent, now fast passing away.

There are more than seventy species of evergreens, varying from the delicate little Pinus nana, or dwarf pine, to the lordly Pinus strobus, or white pine, the real king of our Winter woods.

Among the curious trees is the Gymnocladus canadensis, or Kentucky coffee tree, distinguished by its long, black, cimeter-shaped pods, which hang on all Winter.

Another is the Cercis canadensis, red bud, or Judas tree. Its bright purple clusters of flowers come out in pink umbels all over the trunk and branches long before the leaves appear. The effect is weird and striking.

The Paulownia imperialis is a splendid tree, named in honor of the Emperor Paul. It bears a mass of large, purple, bell-shaped flowers of a strong and disagreeable smell.

It may be distinguished from the catalpa, which it somewhat resembles, by bearing a nut instead of a pod.

Among the multitude of curious and beautiful trees in the Park, none is more so than the Salisburia adiantifolia, or ginko, named in honor of Lord Salisbury, who brought it from Japan. Its leaves, shaped like those of the maidenhair fern, are situated upon the branches in a peculiar and plume-like manner. Its fruit, which resembles a small, white plum, is acrid and worthless.

How little people know about the trees! They do not even know their names. Would that we were more like the English in our love and admiration for trees. In Central Park, a child was recently told to throw away a large ripe mulberry, because it was a "poisonous worm."

G. B. HENDRICKSON.
West Farms, July 12, 1897.

BERCEUSE BY RINARD.

A Selection Rendered in Central Park Last Sunday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the selections in to-day's musical programme at Central Park was a cornet solo (No. 4) entitled "Berceuse," the composition of which was credited to Renard. I have heard the piece several times before, but in each case it was accredited to a different composer. The first time I heard it, it was charmingly rendered on the violin by Ovide Musin, and the programme gave him credit for it. Can you inform me who the composer of this pretty cradle song really is? (I suppose in the cases cited above the names given were of those who had arranged it for the instrument on which it was played,) and whether there is an arrangement for piano, and by whom. Any information on this subject would be highly appreciated by a constant reader.

RUDOLPH P. MILLER.
New York, July 11, 1897.

The "Berceuse" rendered at the Park concert by the Seventh Regiment Band was by Rinard, and it has been arranged for almost every solo musical instrument. As you suggest, the arrangement for the violin played by Ovide Musin was by himself. Piano arrangements may be had at any music store where the better class of music is sold.—ED. TIMES.

NUGGETS.

Material for a Walking Delegate.

"Is Sutter a laboring man?"
"When he talks, yes."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

What They Agree Upon.

In touching upon the qualifications of the new School Superintendent, all the Detroit papers agree that he possesses a great opportunity.—Detroit Free Press.

Charitable.

Madge—I never knew Dolly was interested in charity.

Marjorie—She isn't. She started her club in opposition to a similar society, the President of which she says is a hateful old thing.—Judge.

A Popular Purpose.

"Writem has gotten out a new book. This time it is a purpose novel."
"Is that so? What's the purpose?"
"To make money for Writem."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Always in Stock.

Tailor—Did that man buy one of our "uncalled-for" suits?

Clerk—No; we're out of them.

Tailor—Well, have some more made up at once. Don't let the stock run down again this way.—Chicago Record.

Taxed to the Limit.

Dinwiddie—You often say that the street car companies are not taxed sufficiently.

Van Braam—That is what I maintain.

Dinwiddie—The papers say that they were taxed to their utmost in taking passengers home from the fireworks display.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A CHICAGO CHANSONNETTE.

From The Chicago News.

Oh! Summer-time, you're glorious with all
your radiant green,
With all your fragrant flowers lending color
to the scene;
Your cooling winds that temper all the
brightness of the sun,
Your star-lit nights to rest in when your
Summer's sun is done;
Your song birds and wild carols rippling
from their tireless throats,
Your German bands with all their mad limburger-ladened notes.

Oh! Summer-time, you're glorious with
your gently falling rain,
Your fields all golden with the wealth of
their ungarnered grain;
Your woodlands, waving grasses, leafy
bowers, and rose-girt glades,
Your nooks for happy lovers with their soft
and cooling shades;
Your fountains plashing music with a gentle rhythmic flow,
Your wheezy old hand-organs in the twilight's darkening glow.

Oh! Summer-time, you're glorious, but
you've got your failings, too,
You're not the only pebble as the seasons
pass review;
'Tis true you've got your picnics, your excursions and the joys
That go to make the old 'uns just as kittenish as boys;
You carry in your bosom many pleasures
that we prize,
Likewise you carry with you your mosquitoes, bugs, and flies.

NEW HORRORS IN ARMENIA

Turks Boast of Having Sworn to Wipe Out the Christians Slowly but Surely.

LONG REPORT REACHES PARIS

Clandestine Exterminations and Terrible Persecutions Carried on in the Remote Provinces—Women Chained and Burned with Red-Hot Irons.

PARIS, July 12.—Pere Charmetant, Director General of the French Mission in the Levant, has received by way of the Caucasus and Tiflis a report prepared by a number of Armenian notables and Gregorian Bishops on the situation in Armenia.

It took the messenger who had the document in charge nearly three months to get through the difficulties and dangers along the Turkish frontier, which was carefully guarded against all Armenians or Armenian sympathizers.

The report, which fills thirty printed pages, is very carefully prepared and goes fully into the situation.

According to its authors, the Turks in Armenia, fearing European intervention, have abandoned the old practices of wholesale massacres, but during the last year there have been clandestine exterminations and most terrible persecutions, especially in the more remote provinces.

The Turks openly boast that they have sworn to wipe out the whole Armenian race, slowly but surely.

The document recites in detail various forms of persecution. It appears that the Tax Collectors seize the inhabitants if they do not pay everything demanded. Women are taken through the streets with chains around their necks and kept for days without food. In some cases they are fastened to pillars, head downward. Freezing water is thrown over them or they are beaten until the blood runs. In other cases their hands are tied behind their backs, and then cats, first made furious, are thrown into their bosoms. Often they are burned in various parts of their bodies with red-hot irons.

"All the highways are guarded so as to prevent emigration. Not a single day passes without our hearing of or witnessing somewhere within our unfortunate provinces some fiendish cruelty. The Turks and Kurds enter the houses of Armenians in gangs, bind the men, and then all treat their wives, sisters, and daughters before their eyes."

The document concludes with the despairing cry, "Our hope is dying out. God help us. May Europe have pity upon us."

FRENCH MINISTRY IN DANGER.

Its Motion to Adjourn the Bill for the Readjustment of Direct Taxes May be Defeated.

PARIS, July 12.—The Government had a narrow escape from defeat in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Ministers desired to postpone until Autumn the discussion of the bill for the readjustment of the direct taxes, the passage of which would chiefly benefit the peasantry.

The Opposition, led by M. Millerand, Socialist, urged the immediate discussion of the measure. In the first division the Government was defeated by a vote of 270 to 245.

M. Cochery, the Minister of Finance, made a clever reply to M. Millerand and his supporters, saying that this vote implied a preference on the part of the Ministers for the existing system. A scene of wild confusion ensued, the Socialists rising to their feet, shouting and shaking their fists.

Another division was finally taken, and M. Millerand's motion for the immediate discussion of the bill was lost by a vote of 270 to 257.

The trouble was largely due to the defection of a section of the Rightists. Should this occur again to-morrow, when the usual bill renewing the direct taxes is introduced, another critical division is possible. The downfall of the Ministry on the eve of President Faure's visit to St. Petersburg would be most unfortunate.

ENGLISH WHEAT CROP REPORT.

An Estimate that It Will Average Twenty-eight Bushels to the Acre.

LONDON, July 12.—According to The Mark Lane Express it is generally estimated that the English wheat crop will show an average of twenty-eight bushels to the acre, which is about two bushels below the normal.

The same authority, commenting on the report that the Russian crops have been so seriously damaged during the last fortnight that the Government is preparing to take exceptional steps for the relief of agricultural distress, says:

"This is a strange rumor to reach us in July, and we advise the public to be chary about accepting it."

PANAMA SCANDALS IN FRANCE.

Emile Arton Makes Sensational Revelations in Paris.

PARIS, July 12.—Emile Arton, who was convicted of bribery in connection with the Panama Canal scandals, before the Panama Canal Commission to-day made sensational revelations regarding the way in which successive Governments had connived at his escape and silence.

He said the Boulangists offered him 1,000,000f. for a document, the making public of which would have resulted in the overthrow of the Loubet Ministry. M. Loubet, he said, had also tried to obtain certain documents from him.

SOLDIERS ATTACK A CROWD.

Bavarian Demonstration Against the Czech Language Suppressed.

VIENNA, July 12.—At about midnight Sunday when a party of Germans who had been taking part in a demonstration at Waldsassen, in Bavaria, against the decree making the Czech language the official tongue in Bohemia, were returning in procession to Eger, they were met by the entire population, singing German songs, throwing flowers, and in other ways giving them a warm welcome.

Suddenly the police and a frontier guard battalion of infantry, with fixed bayonets, marched up and ordered the people to disperse. Upon the slightest resistance being made, the police used their swords and the soldiers the butts of their rifles. Many persons were injured.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, July 12. — Five thousand wrought-nail makers in South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire have struck for a 10 per cent. advance in wages.

PARIS, July 12.—News has been received from Ras Jibutil, on the Gulf of Aden, to the effect that King Menelik II. has appointed the Russian Major Leonteff Governor General of the Equatorial Provinces of Abyssinia.

Pigeons from a Polar Party.

MANCHESTER, England, July 12.—The steamer Ragnhild has arrived here bringing four carrier pigeons, labeled "North Pole Expedition." Two of the birds are numbered 65 and 106. No messages are attached to any. The Captain reports that they alighted on the steamer when she was in the North Sea, and were apparently quite exhausted.

Portugal's Budget Submitted.

LISBON, July 12.—The Budget was submitted to the Cortes to-day by Señor Ribeiro, Minister of Finance. It provides for a reorganization of the Bank of Portugal, a conversion of the external debt, a Government monopoly in the manufacture and refining of beet sugar, the leasing of the State railways, and changes in the tobacco and match monopolies.

Bank of Spain's Statement.

MADRID, July 12.—The statement of the Bank of Spain has been formally gazetted and increased the adverse comment on the bank management. It shows a note circulation of 136,000,000 pesetas in excess of the authorized issue.

TROUBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Terms of Guatemala and Costa Rica May Result in War—Social Events at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 24.—President Barrios of Guatemala has informed President Zelaya of Nicaragua, in substance, that the conditions on which Guatemala and Costa Rica will enter into a Central American federation are that the first President of the Confederacy, if organized, shall be President Iglesias of Costa Rica, and the capital for the first Presidential term of five, six, or more years, be located at San José, in Costa Rica, and that the second President shall be President Barrios of Guatemala, with the capital during his term at Guatemala City.

These conditions will probably not be accepted by the Presidents of the other Central American States; and the effort to confederate may end in war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, their Governments and peoples not being in sympathy with each other.

The official report in The Diario Official shows that the sugar reserve in the National Treasury has advanced from 10.5, which it was on the 3d inst., to 16.6, which it is to-day. Much of it is in small coins of five, ten, and twenty cent pieces, containing about 80 to 82½ per cent. of silver.

The British Vice Consuls at Managua and at Grenada, Messrs. Nicolo and Chambers, gave a dance and dinner night before last at a hotel in Managua, in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession. A number of British subjects who reside here received their invitations to be present very late, and, construing the delay as intentional, declined to attend.

The United States Minister, the Hon. Lewis Baker, and the United States Secretary of Legation, the Hon. John F. Baker, with the United States Consul at Managua, the Hon. F. Wiesecke, and the Consuls of other nations residing here, as well as many of the English Colony and several German subjects, were in attendance.

President Zelaya, although invited, did not attend; but two members of the Cabinet put in an appearance after much urging by the German Consul.

QUIET IN COSTA RICA.

Minister Calvo Receives an Encouraging Telegram from Home.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Information received by Señor Calvo, the Minister of Costa Rica at this Capital, reports that everything is quiet in his country, and also indicates the probable early determination of the boundary question between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The Minister's telegram is as follows: "The boundary commission is now preparing the argument, and the translation of the same into English, to be submitted to the engineer appointed by the President of the United States. The decree of free imports does not injure Nicaragua in any way. All is quiet."

The question of the accurate delimitation of the boundary line between the two countries has been one of long standing, and it was finally agreed to submit the mooted points to a civil engineer appointed by the President of the United States. This engineer was appointed by President Cleveland some time before his term expired, and the former has been for several months engaged with the commission that is working on the matter.

Very recently Costa Rica issued a decree permitting admission free of duty imports into her territory bordering on the San Juan and Colorado rivers, and including a part of the harbor of Greytown. The suggestion of trouble with Nicaragua as a result was discredited by Minister Calvo at the time, and the telegram received to-day is gratifying to him in the highest degree.

President Zelaya's Anniversary.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, July 12.—To-day President Zelaya gave a successful reception in honor of the fourth anniversary of the revolution which made him President of Nicaragua and placed the Liberals in power. Among the guests were the Hon. Lewis Baker and Mr. John Baker, United States Minister and Secretary of the United States Legation, and all the foreign Consuls, except the English.

STEAMER TAI HOKU SUNK.

Passengers and Crew Bound for Japan Taken to Lisbon.

LONDON, July 12.—The steamer Tai Hoku, from Middlesborough June 26, via Antwerp for Japan, has been sunk in a collision with an unknown vessel. The passengers and crew have arrived at Lisbon.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOYNE.

Twenty Thousand Orangemen March in Belfast Undisturbed.

BELFAST, July 12.—The usual celebrations in commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne took place to-day. Twenty thousand Orangemen marched in procession, and great crowds filled the streets. There was, however, no disturbance, and everything passed off in the most orderly fashion.

Battle of the Boyne Celebrated.

The Orangemen of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City celebrated the two hundred and seventh anniversary of the battle of the Boyne yesterday by holding a parade and picnic. Assembling at noon in Madison Avenue, they marched, 250 strong, to the music of fife and drum, and wearing Orange regalia, to Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, where the paraders took the elevated road to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Then they went to Brommer's Union Park, where refreshments were served and speeches made. Everything passed off quietly.

RIOT AT A BULLFIGHT.

Gendarmes and Spectators Seriously Injured at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, July 12.—At the bullfight yesterday a riot took place owing to an alteration by the management in the order of proceedings.

The enraged spectators threw sticks, benches, and everything portable into the arena, the bullfighters fled in dismay, and the gendarmes were compelled to intervene. Finally somebody fired a revolver, and then the police cleared the ring. Several gendarmes and spectators were seriously injured and the rioters tried to burn the bull ring. Many arrests have been made.

PARIS AUTOCAR WORKS BURN.

Two Men Arrested on Suspicion of Incendiarism.

PARIS, July 12.—A fire occurred to-day in the autocar and ordinary carriage works in this city, and before the flames were extinguished twenty autocars and fifty ordinary carriages were destroyed, besides all the co-operative workmen's tools, causing a loss of 300,000f. Two men, one of them an employe at the works, have been arrested on suspicion of having set the works on fire. They declare, however, that the fire was due to an accident, and their statement is probably true, as they gave the alarm as soon as the flames were discovered.

There is no reason to believe that the Paris cabmen are responsible for or in any way connected with the fire.

BARON HINDLIP DEAD.

Former Member of Parliament and Railroad Man Expires.

LONDON, July 12.—Samuel Charles Allsopp, Baron Hindlip, is dead.

Samuel Charles Allsopp, Baron Hindlip, was born in 1842, and was the eldest son of Henry Allsopp of Hindlip Hall, Worcestershire. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees, obtaining mathematical honors as a Junior Optime. He became a partner in his father's brewery, and a Lieutenant in the Derbyshire Yeomanry, and was made Magistrate for both Staffordshire and Derbyshire. He was Deputy Chairman of the Great Northern Railway. From 1873 to 1880 he sat as Member of Parliament for East Staffordshire, and from 1882 to 1887 for Taunton. In 1868 he married Georgiana Milicent, daughter of Charles R. Palmer-Morewood of Alferton Hall, Derbyshire, and Ladbroke, Warwickshire. He was the second Baron Hindlip.

TEXT OF THE NOTE TO TURKEY.

The Powers Determined to Put an End to the Obstruction to a Conclusion of Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The following is the text of the collective note of the powers to Turkey:

"The great powers have adopted the project of strategical rectification as it has been worked out by the military attachés and communicated to the Sublime Porte. In consequence they have agreed to assure the Ottoman Government that they have arrived at a firm determination to put an end to the obstruction the only effect of which is the prevention of the conclusion of a peace eminently in the interest of Europe."

RUSSIA'S INITIATIVE SHOWN.

French Yellow Book Indicates the Trend of Eastern Affairs.

PARIS, July 12.—Yellow books were issued to-day which are chiefly interesting in that they confirm Russia's initiative in the European concert's Eastern policy and Germany's holding aloof from the concert and insisting that energetic measures against Greece be adopted. They also show that Bulgaria and Servia in February last wanted to demand certain privileges from Turkey for Macedonia, but that Servia declined to ally herself under any pretext with Greece, and stipulated that Greece should not be a party to the demand.

AMBASSADORS MAY BE RECALLED.

France and England Said to be Dissatisfied with Their Agents.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Tageblatt's Constantinople correspondent says that the British and French Ambassadors to Turkey are about to be recalled, owing to their Governments being dissatisfied with their conduct in connection with the peace negotiations.

Venosta on the Peace Outlook.

ROME, July 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the Turkish Government was placing numerous difficulties and causing delay in the prosecution of the peace negotiations. "But," he added, "this state of things cannot be allowed to continue. The great powers remain perfectly united and are determined to attain their ends."

MISS GOELET'S BETROTHAL.

Reason to Believe She Is Engaged to the Young Duke of Manchester, in Spite of Denials.

LONDON, July 12.—In spite of the formal denials there is good reason to believe that an engagement has been virtually agreed upon between the Duke of Manchester and Miss Mary Goelet, although the youth of both and the minority of the Duke are against a formal announcement.

Prior to the publication of the report by The Daily Telegraph a member of one of the families announced the engagement as a fact, and it is understood in society that the two mothers arranged the match. Mr. Goelet is supposed to regard the arrangement with some disfavor, because, although the estates of the Duke are large, his income is comparatively small.

MONETARY ENVOYS IN LONDON.

A Conference Between the Americans and English Ministers at the Foreign Office.

LONDON, July 12.—A conference was held at the Foreign Office to-day between Senator Wolcott, former Vice President Stevenson, and Gen. Paine, the members of the United States Bimetallic Commission, and Ambassador Hay and Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India.

The conference, which lasted an hour, was preliminary to the carrying on of further negotiations on the subject of international bimetallism. The Americans did most of the talking.

Lord Salisbury inquired what were the powers of the American Commissioners, and was informed that they stand authorized to make arrangements for the holding of an international conference or to negotiate a treaty of international bimetallism, which they might submit to their Government for ratification.

It was stated also that France was ready to co-operate with the United States, Great Britain, and Germany in reaching an agreement for international bimetallism.

The British representatives present made no statement indicating their intentions in the matter.

Consultations of high British officials will be held before another meeting with the American commission; and in the meantime the latter will privately discuss the question with Baron de Rothschild and other financiers and endeavor to secure their support.

Lord Salisbury accompanied Messrs. Wolcott, Stevenson, and Paine to luncheon at Windsor on Saturday, when they were received by the Queen and presented to her Majesty their commissions as special envoys. The reception was entirely formal.

DUEL IN BUENOS AYRES.

Senor Costa and Senor Paunero Draw Revolvers in the Street.

BUENOS AYRES, July 12.—Señor Julio Costa, formerly Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and Señor Mariano Paunero, a member of the House of Deputies, between whom there exists an old feud, met upon the street to-day, and, drawing revolvers, began firing at each other. Both of the combatants were seriously wounded.

40 KILLED; 84 INJURED.

Express Crashes into a Passenger Train in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—A terrible railway disaster took place about midnight at Gjentofte. The express from Belsingoer ran into a passenger train standing at the station, wrecked eight carriages, and killed forty persons. Most of the victims are of the artisan class.

It appears that the collision was due to an error made by the engineer in reading the signals and by the failure of a brake to act.

Thirty-two bodies were extricated and eighty-four others were seriously injured.

OUTBREAK OF BORNEO REBELS.

Matsalley Loots Gaya and Burns the Government Station.

LABUAN, Island of Labuan, Northwest Coast of Borneo, July 12.—Matsalley, the rebel leader, with sixty followers, attacked and burned the Government station at Gaya at daybreak yesterday. He looted the town, sacked the treasury, securing about £2,000 on deposit, imprisoned the officer in charge and others, and killed a Corporal of Police. The British Resident here has gone to Gaya with a small force of Dyaks.

There are no Europeans at Gaya, which is a mere collection of rude huts in charge of an Eurasian (half breed) officer and a few police. Matsalley had already been proclaimed an outlaw, and it is believed that his following is small. The Dyaks and Sikhs, who are being sent to hunt him out of the jungle, will probably capture him easily.

Attack on Duke of Connaught.

LONDON, July 13.—The Times this morning gives great prominence to an anonymous letter strongly protesting against the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Adjutant General of the British Army. The writer asserts that the appointment of the Duke would deal a fatal blow to all hope of army reform.

Gen. Dobadens Drowned.

PARIS, July 12.—Advices from Tonquin state that Gen. Dobadens, who was second in command in Tonquin, has been drowned.

North Shore Limited—New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central.—Adv.

TWO WAYS TO LEND MONEY

Differences Between Methods o' "National" and "Local" Building and Loan Associations.

BORROWERS' BIG EXPENSE DUES

Judge Follett's Decision in Isadore Neuman's Suit—"National" Expenses Twice as Much as Payments on the Principal of the Sum Borrowed.

A vivid contrast between the methods, conduct, and cost to borrowers of the "National" and "local" building and loan associations is developed in recent proceedings in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State, and in the report of Bank Superintendent Kilburn. The evidence seems to prove that the difference is caused by the fundamental difference between the purposes of the two systems—that while the "local" associations are managed by and for their shareholders, and are strictly co-operative in their benefits, the "National" organizations are managed by and for their officers, who receive and keep an amazing proportion of the money handled. It appears that the investor in the "local" is really a partner, while the investor in the "National" is a victim.

The subject was before the court in the case of Isadore Neuman vs. The New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association. The papers show that on April 18, 1891, Neuman subscribed for twenty-six shares of the defendant corporation at $100 a share, and a certificate was issued to him stating that his dues would be 20 cents a month for each share. On May 1, 1891, he borrowed from the association $2,600. On this he was to pay interest at 6 per cent. a year, payable monthly. At this rate he would have extinguished his debt in thirty-eight years, but he claims that it was represented to him by the agent of the association that its profits were from 15 to 20 per cent. a year, and that that percentage would be annually deducted from his debt, so that he would really have to pay only $2,400.00 on the principal, his interest would actually be but 3½ to 4 per cent., and his obligation would be canceled in from six and a half to seven years. The Appellate Division finds that these representations were made.

Heavy Percentage for Expenses.

Neuman gave a bond for $2,600, secured by a first lien on real estate which he owned and by assignment of his twenty-six shares. He bound himself to pay 20 cents per share, $5.20 a month on the principal, 6 per cent., $13 a month, interest, and additional dues of 40 cents a month per share, $10.40. These "additional dues" were for the expense account of the association—salaries, commissions, &c.

In other words, he was to pay $18.20 a month, principal and interest, and $10.40 a month to have it taken care of and handled. Fines for failure to pay dues promptly and premiums, supposed to be required in case the demand for the association's funds became so great that borowers would offer a premium for them, were also provided for in the bond. The expenses incident to procuring the loan, $79.40, were deducted from the amount given Neuman, and he received $2,520.60.

From May 1, 1891, to March 1, 1894, Neuman paid for the $2,520.60 he had received, $26 entrance fee, $176.80 on the principal in dues at 20 cents a month, $443 interest at 6 per cent., and $353.60 in "additional dues" for expenses—a total of $998.40. Deducting the interest at 6 per cent. for thirty-four months, he appeared to have paid $554.40 on the principal. The defendant, however, credited him with only $190.80 paid on the principal—$5.61 a month.

The Appellate Division gives these figures in its decision, the case having gone upon an appeal from the trial court, where Neuman, after tendering the association $2,400.09, the amount he claimed to have understood he was to pay, brought an action to have the mortgage canceled as of record.

The Brilliant Promises.

Judge Follett, who wrote the opinion, says:

"With such unexpected results it is apparent, I think, that this inequitable contract should be canceled in case any fact was misrepresented which induced this plaintiff to enter into it. The court found, as before stated, that the defendant represented that it had made from 15 to 20 per cent. every year. This was a representation in respect to an existing fact. If it were false, the plaintiff is entitled to rescind his contract, at least, upon paying the sum loaned, with the legal rate of interest."

The judgment of the trial court, for the defendant, is reversed on the ground that the court failed to find upon the truth or falsity of this representation.

Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn has heretofore directed attention to the methods of the "National" associations. Reporting the result of his investigation of them he speaks of them as "investment corporations pure and simple," and declares that their enormous percentages of expenses and the large salaries they pay suggest that they are organized "not to benefit and save money for their members, but to furnish places for those in active management at good salaries."

Contrasting the Methods.

On the other hand, he says, the local associations, operating within a radius of fifty miles of their home offices, with small salaries paid to one or two men who do the work for each, and shareholders known to each other and in touch with and having close control of the management, cause little complaint of avoidable losses, extravagance, or injustice. The "National" companies, having a membership scattered through the country, are practically responsible to nobody, under the sole control of their organizers and officers and managed for their advantage.

The Superintendent has suggested that the law be so amended that the liability of any association to its members shall never be less than the amount paid in dues, and that associations whose assets are insufficient to meet this liability be declared insolvent.

The local associations would generally favor such an amendment. Their members claim that they have by thrifty and frugal management and fair dealing created public confidence in building and loan associations which the "Nationals" have taken advantage of to establish and secure patronage for corporations which are managed extravagantly and wastefully, which do not deal fairly, are merciless in their exactions, and deceptive in their promises. While all the "Nationals" do not require borrowers to pay twice as much every month for expenses as they pay on the principal of their debts, their expense percentages are invariably large, and they all come from the borrowers and go to the officers and agents. The customary percentage for expenses is 16 2-3. The "locals" meet their small expenses from their profits, and every dollar the subscriber pays in goes to meet his interest or reduce his principal. He feels the expense account only in the small deduction from his share of the profits.

Some Illustrative Figures.

Thomas F. Larkin, editor of The Co-operative News and Building Association Record of Brooklyn, has studied the subject for years. He gave a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES illustrative figures on three methods of borrowing—from a bank, a "National," and a "local" association.

If $1,000 is borrowed from a bank at 5 per cent., the borrower has the full use of the whole amount while he retains it, and can usually draw 3 per cent. interest on any part of it he may have on deposit. In eleven years he would pay $550 interest.

On $1,000 borrowed from a "National" association the borrower would pay $1,472 in eight and a half years.

On $1,000 borrowed from a "local" the borrower would pay $10 a month—$4 principal and $6 interest and dues. Should he wish to withdraw, the $6 is taken as interest. Should he continue, the entire $10 goes to pay his principal. In eleven years he would pay in $1,320, or $320 interest for the entire time, or about 3 1-3 per cent. a year. But his $4 pays him about what it can earn, 8 per cent.

"During the last year," said Mr. Larkin, "the receipts of fifty-six 'local' associations footed up $4,022,102, and the receipts of seven 'National' associations footed up $2,985,728. The operating expenses of the fifty-six 'locals' were only $82,271, or a fraction over 2 per cent. of the receipts. In the seven 'Nationals' the operating expenses amounted to $276,804, or a fraction over 9 per cent. of the receipts.

"To illustrate this more strikingly, take a 'local' and a 'National' and contrast them. The New York Building and Loan Banking Company ('National') reported receipts $289,810 and expenses $57,437. The Serial Association ('local') reported receipts $266,472 and expenses only $2,478.

"The receipts of the fifty-six 'locals' are $1,036,373 more than those of the 'Nationals,' while the operating expenses of the 'locals' are $194,502 less than those of the 'Nationals.'

Law Beaten by By-Laws.

"While the 'Nationals,'" continued Mr. Larkin, "are organized under the same law as the 'locals,' they are permitted to make by-laws to govern their method of doing business. The result is they charge, in most cases, exorbitant entrance fees and withdrawal fees, and besides take a heavy percentage of the shareholders' capital for the 'expense fund.' The member pays to get in and to get out."

GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP DEAD.

Ex-Minister to Russia Succumbs to Heat Prostration at His Home in Detroit.

DETROIT, July 12.—George V. N. Lothrop, ex-Minister to Russia, died at 10 o'clock this morning at his residence in this city. He was prostrated by the heat a week ago, and had been in a comatose condition most of the time since.

His sons, Capt. Henry B. and Cyrus B. Lothrop, and his daughter, Mrs. William Prall, wife of the Rev. Dr. Prall of this city, were with him at the time of his death. His other daughter, Baroness Heune, is in St. Petersburg.

George Van Ness Lothrop was born on Aug. 8, 1817, in the village of Easton, Bristol County, Mass., and was descended from Mark Lothrop, who was one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, Mass., in 1656. He was graduated from Brown University in 1838, and then began the study of law at Harvard, but did not finish the course because of ill health. In 1842 he went to Detroit, where he completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. His skill as an orator and knowledge of jurisprudence quickly gained for him a widespread reputation, and placed him in the front rank of his profession. He was the general counsel of the Michigan Central Railroad from 1854 to 1869.

Mr. Lothrop identified himself with the Michigan Democracy. From 1848 to 1851 he served the State as Attorney General by appointment, and in the latter year he was elected City Recorder of Detroit. In 1856 and 1860 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1860 he led the Michigan delegation to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, and actively supported Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidential nomination. He was nominated three times by the Democratic Party of Michigan for United States Senator, and was a member of the Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1867. In May, 1885, Mr. Lothrop was nominated by President Cleveland to be United States Minister to Russia, and the Legislature of Michigan, though Republican in both branches, passed resolutions of congratulation on his appointment.

Mr. Lothrop received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University in 1863.

STABBED HIS WIFE.

Jealousy Leads Joseph Noonan to Use a Pocketknife.

Joseph Noonan, a young boat builder, stabbed his wife, Nellie, twice in the head last evening, and nearly gouged out her eye. The couple were married five years ago, when the wife was seventeen, and they started housekeeping, but he would not support her. A year later a baby was born, and Nellie returned to her parents' home, and earned her living by cleaning offices.

Nellie was walking with a male friend last evening, and when they were in Washington Street between Beach and North Moore Streets, Joseph appeared and began talking to her. Then suddenly he stabbed her with a pocket knife in the head, just over the right eye, and followed that up by another stab near the first. Then he ran away.

Mrs. Noonan went to Hudson Street Hospital with the blood pouring from the wounds, and after having them dressed went to the Leonard Street Station House, and Detectives Cox and Mangin were sent out to arrest the husband. They found him drinking beer in a saloon at Houston and Washington Streets.

At the station house he admitted having stabbed his wife, and gave as an excuse that he had seen her talking to another man.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Last Open Meeting of the Convention in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The last open session of the International Christian Endeavorers was held to-day. The attendance at the morning and afternoon meetings was large, and at night those who managed to obtain entrance to either of the main meeting places were fortunate, for only 25,000 could be accommodated, and 10,000 more sought admission.

Estimates made by leading business men agree that the people brought here by this great gathering will leave not less than $1,000,000 in the city.

All the leaders of the movement are pleased with the success of their efforts and with the outlook for the future of the society.

Rolled Off an Awning in His Sleep.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—Christopher Flood of 179 Academy Street is at the German Hospital suffering from three fractured ribs and other injuries sustained through falling from a wooden awning in front of his home early this morning. Flood, finding his room too warm, crawled out on the awning, and fell asleep. He rolled off and fell a distance of twenty feet, to the street.

Daly and Kerkau at Billards.

Maurice Daly led at the end of the first night's play last night with Champion Hugo Kerkau of Germany, in the six night's billiard contest in progress at Daly's, corner of Broadway and Thirtieth Street. Mr. Daly had 500 points at the close of the twenty-four innings, with an average of 12.12-24, and Mr. Kerkau had 268, with an average of 11.4-24. A good-sized crowd was present. The contest will close Saturday night.

Police and Fire Club of New York.

ALBANY, July 12.—The Police and Fire Club of New York City was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The Directors are James M. Kelley, J. L. Bridgeford, Walter G. Phillips, Francis J. P. Smith, and William N. Search. The club is organized for social and benevolent purposes.

Roof Gardens and Music Halls.

Ezra Kendall, Laura Biggar, Burt Haverly, Conroy and Macdonald, Jane Whitbeck, Bryant and Saville, and many others take part in the continuous show at Keith's Union Square Theatre.

The concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra continue at the Madison Square Roof Garden. To-night's bill will include selections from Berlioz, Weber, Meyerbeer, Vieuxtemps, Delibes, and Strauss.

Kara, the magician, is the star at Olympia, where the cascades splash and the solitary monkey on the rustic bridge views humanity with disdain. Other performers, besides Kara, the cascade, and the monkey, are Grals, with his donkey-riding babboon, the Dunbar sisters, and the Romala brothers.

The Casino's new roof garden bill is presented by the Barrison sisters, Olga Regina, (who is a real Countess,) Gould and Burt, the four Beasly sisters, Williams and Wood, and many others. The burlesque called "A Night at the Opera" and the ballet pantomime "The Judgment of Paris" are continued nightly.

This is good roof garden weather. The bill at Koster & Bial's includes a large number of novel and interesting "turns." The performers are Craig, the equilibrist; Curtis and Gordon, the Rogers brothers, Gertie Reynolds, Florence Bindley, Mardo and Gertie Gilson. Before and after the performance promenade concerts are given by the Hungarian orchestra.

An appropriate wax group will be added to the chamber of horrors at the Eden Musée this week. It will represent the murder of William Guldensuppe by Martin Thorn. A room has been fitted up in the chamber of horrors similar to the room in the house at Woodside, where the murder is alleged to have occurred. In the centre of the room is a huge bathtub. Upon a table lies the body of Guldensuppe, and standing near it is Martin Thorn. The implements with which the body was dismembered are near him, and already the head has been cut off.

CHARGED WITH STEALING.

Tirro Charged with Robbing Houses by Impersonating a Gas Inspector.

Detective William Boyle of the One Hundredth Street Police Station last night arrested James W. Tirro, who has been charged with robbing several up-town houses, to which he gained access by representing himself as an employe of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Tirro had been employed by the company as "burner man," a person who goes from house to house to test the burners, and when new ones are needed, to put them on. He was discharged two months ago, and ever since a man answering to his description has been repeatedly robbing the houses in the neighborhood of that station house. He always called at a house the day after a burner man had fitted new burners, and claimed to be an Inspector of the company to inspect the work.

On June 10 he stole from the house of John F. Doyle, at 14 West Eighty-seventh Street, a set of billiard balls, valued at $35, and on July 2 he was allowed to go through the house of John Harlin, at 149 West Eighty-sixth Street, and after his departure three solitaire diamond rings, a watch, and other jewelry, valued at $400, were missing. On Saturday he called at the house of Mrs. Anna McCormack, at 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and got a pocketbook containing $52. He was identified at the station house as the man who called at the houses.

The police are of the opinion that he had a confederate among the employes of the company.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

COLUMBUS R. CUMMINGS.

Death of the Well-Known Chicago Capitalist.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Columbus R. Cummings, a Chicago pioneer and millionaire, died to-night at his home, 1,641 Indiana Avenue, after an illness of several months.

Columbus R. Cummings was born in Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., sixty-one years ago. His father, James P. Cummings, was a well-known attorney. The deceased was one of eleven children. At the age of sixteen he was a school teacher, and later he worked as clerk in a store in Ogdensburg, N. Y., whence he emigrated to Chicago to seek his fortune. He obtained a position in Potter Palmer's store, but soon left it for a better one with the Illinois Harvesting Machine Company, at Pekin, Ill., and there laid the foundation of his vast wealth.

Twenty years ago he returned to Chicago to become actively interested in manufacturing enterprises, banking and other lines of business. The town of Cummings was named after him, and he owned the greater part of the place. He became President of the Union National Bank, and invested $600,000 in its stock. He was also a large stockholder in the First National Bank, and held large interests in several great jobbing houses. He was the principal owner of the Consumers' Gas Company, and he also belonged to the syndicate that sold to the late W. H. Vanderbilt the New York Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. He was President of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and of the Peoria and Evansville Railroad.

REV. JAMES MULCAHEY, S. T. D.

Retired Episcopal Clergyman of Brooklyn Dies in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 12.—The Rev. James Mulcahey, S. T. D., aged seventy-four years, a retired Episcopal clergyman of 94 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, died of oedema of the lungs here to-day. He arrived here two weeks ago, and was ill only three days. The remains were taken to Brooklyn to-night.

The Rev. James Mulcahey for twenty years served as pastor at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Broadway, this city. In his earlier years he was a minister at Toledo, Ohio, and then became curate in Trinity Church, this city. He retired from active service several years ago. He leaves two married daughters and a son, who is a lawyer. The remains will be taken to Warren, R. I., for burial.

George L. F. Poggenburg.

The death of George L. F. Poggenburg, a member of the firm of F. de Bary & Co., wine merchants, occurred Saturday at Reichenhall, Bavaria.

Mr. Poggenburg had gone abroad for his health. He was a sufferer from acute bronchitis, but hemorrhage of the heart was the immediate cause of death.

He was born in Germany, and came to New York at the age of twelve years. He entered the firm of F. de Bary & Co. as an office boy.

He was a member of the German Liederkranz and of the Hardware Club. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters.

The remains of Mr. Poggenburg will be brought to New York for interment.

Chaney Lamb.

Chancy Lamb, the millionaire lumberman of Clinton, Iowa, died yesterday, aged eighty-one. He leaves two sons, Artemus and Lafayette, and two daughters, Mrs. W. E. Young and Mrs. Augusta Ware. He was born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., and located in Clinton in 1857.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL R. PAYSON, a retired business man, and at one time a Manchester (N. H.) mill President, died yesterday at Belmont, Mass., aged eighty-five years.

LOUIS W. HALL, attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, died yesterday at Harrisburg, Penn.

Judge N. GREEN CURTIS, one of California's oldest and most distinguished lawyers, died at Sacramento yesterday, aged seventy-one years. He served three terms in the State Senate.

Col. C. W. FRAZER, father of Virginia Frazer Boyle, the poetess, is dead at Memphis, Tenn. Col Frazer was a member of the Fifth Confederate Regiment and was one of the leading lawyers of Memphis.

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. W. WESTCOTT, aged seventy, widow of James H. Westcott, and a daughter of the late Judge W. L. F. Warren, died yesterday at Saratoga. She was a sister of Mrs. John A. Bryan of this city, and was one of the wealthiest women of Saratoga County.

Chanceman THOMAS F. BOWLES of the Jersey City Police, died yesterday at his home, 694 Newark Avenue, after a lingering illness caused by a complication of diseases. He was thirty-six years old. He was appointed to the force in 1889, and had made a good record. He leaves a wife and three children.

Gen. MARK F. WENTWORTH died yesterday at Kittery, Me., aged seventy-seven years. He had long been a prominent Republican and was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He was also instrumental in Thomas B. Reed's first election to Congress.

JAMES B. JERMAIN, a well-known resident of Albany, died in that city last evening, aged eighty-seven years. He was a lawyer, but was never active in the practice of his profession, his time being devoted principally to caring for the large estate left by his father. He was greatly interested in philanthropic work, among his benefactions being the Jermain Memorial Presbyterian Church, erected by him at Watervliet in 1876, at a cost of $120,000; an endowment of $50,000 for a professorship in Williams College, in memory of his son, and a gift of $80,000 for the erection of a Young Men's Christian Association building in Albany.

RICHARD D. ULDRICH, who for twenty-five years conducted a noted bathing resort at the foot of Davenport Avenue, Jersey City, on the Newark Bay shore, died Sunday night. He was fifty-five years old. He kept a stand in Washington market until the civil war broke out, when he enlisted. He served till the end of the war, after which he became Superintendent of the Griffing Iron Works, Jersey City. Afterward he became manager of the Greenville Schuetz

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 2157 and 2158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 24, 1897.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1897, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH and SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE and NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000,) due on March 1, 1897, and that the undersigned not being able after effort to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, 1897, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds equal at par to the amount of said payment of fifty-five thousand dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

4	134	252	312	432	505	688	892
24	145	266	329	437	543	749	956
25	202	269	345	458	590	755	972
29	224	295	347	467	595	763	979
57	240	301	348	488	630	845	987
73	245	302	362	490	639	860	990
110	247	307	387	500	655	870	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1897, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

To the holders of certificates, issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, upon the deposit of
1st Mortgage Bonds of the
Oregon Short Line Railway Co

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co. having been reorganized, subject to the Mortgage securing the Oregon Short Line Bonds, and without any disturbance thereof, notice is hereby given, that upon the presentation, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, of the certificates issued upon the deposits of said Oregon Short Line Bonds and the payment of ten dollars per bond, the amount of bonds mentioned in said certificates will be delivered to bearer.

R. C. MARTIN, Chairman.

DEVLIN COAL CO., 6 % MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 o'clock P. M. of the 15th day of July, 1897, for the sale of it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed (at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest,) to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand seven hundred and eight-four dollars ($4,784.)

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,
of the City of New York,
July 10, 1897. Trustee, 30 Broad St.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

Correspondents Desired.
We desire correspondence with brokers in regard to the sale of standard British Columbia Mining Stocks and mines.
This is an opportunity in this new field for profitable investments. Bank references exchanged.
M. O. TIBBITS,
36 Toronto St., Toronto, Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—Loan of $350 for one year on household furniture valued at $1,500; liberal inducements. Call at Room 62, 20 Nassau St., city.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Sugar Trust activity gave the Stock Exchange yesterday its feature. Back in 1893 the Sugar Trust quotation got up within a fraction of 135. Then came the panic, and the price never since has been back anywhere approaching that top notch. Yesterday 135 was actually reached. In many ways this is of interest and consequence.

***

Much has happened in Wall Street since that 1893 time when Sugar Trust stock was before—and for the first time—approximately where yesterday's figures were. Yet right along Sugar Trust shareholders have been receiving dividends at the rate of 1 per cent. per month. It is the Wall Street fashion to find much fault with Sugar Trust management; all manner of wickedness is charged to the account of Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles and their associates; whether quotations go up or go down it is the theory of Wall Street that the Sugar Trust's controllers are a soulless lot; and outside of Wall Street the superior feeling is popularly evinced in epithets more aggressive.

Yet, apart from economic considerations—just from the speculative Wall Street standpoint—the Sugar Trust has not really done anything so destructive.

It does somewhat help along forgiveness of some of the bad things that the Sugar Trust has been guilty of to take into consideration how it has stood tests since the smashing times of 1893 compared with results for other stocks which at that time were equal to the Sugar Trust in conspicuousness and popularity.

Then we had the Cordage Trust booming, and it has since been assessed; then General Electric was buoyant above par, and since it has been practically friendless; then Mr. McLeod was flying his Reading kites sky-high, and assessments have since strutted there also; then—but the list is too long. The receiverships have been many, levies on shareholders almost endless, market values over and over again practically exterminated.

And Sugar Trust, though it has had its ups and downs quotation-wise, has gone straight along paying dividends of 12 per cent. a year.

Really, has Wall Street—just speculative Wall Street, mind you—much of a Sugar Trust grievance?

***

Next to Sugar Trust stock in yesterday's market, Chicago Gas was most in evidence. Transactions in it were not anything like as large as in Sugar Trust, being about 11,000 against nearly 80,000 shares. Neither did it get the rise of half a dozen points which came in Sugar Trust. But the stock was strong; and, what was of more importance, disclosures were made of new and material advantages in the property's situation.

The exclusive announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES's Chicago dispatches of the extraordinary powers vested in the special charter under which the Chicago Gas properties are to be consolidated came as a great surprise to Wall Street. It now looks as if the Chicago Gas properties would have the right to protect themselves in the future from the blackmailing propensities of Chicago politicians. Apart from every consideration of fairness, the price of gas has been forced down below where it should be, and now it will go back to a figure where fair business methods can get profitable rewards.

***

Most of the Granger railway shares continue conspicuous, but there is some indication that long stock in some of them has lately been sold from the inside. Acute interest is just now attaching to every crop report.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $22,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124⅞@125, and $200 do, registered, at 124⅞.

***

In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 4, and $1,000 Alabama, Class A, at 105¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	5¼	Del. & Hudson	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1⅜	Minn. Iron	1
Am. Tobacco	⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	¾	Reading	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅜	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chicago Gas	⅝	Rio Gr. West	1¾
C., C. C. & St. L.	½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	¼
Col. C. & I., Dev.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Bay State Gas	½	N. Y. Central	½
Consol. Ice pf.	½	N.Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	½
Laclede Gas pf.	1¼	P., D. & Ev.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Minn. & St. L.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¾
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1	Wabash	⅝
Mobile & Ohio	1¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st t. r.	1	Iowa Cent. 1st	1
C., B. & N. 5s	1	W. U. Col. t. r. 5s	1
Ft. W. & G. 1st	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 1@1½ per cent., with the last loan at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $75,874,073; balances, $6,412,284; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $608,534.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—45c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par @25c premium.

***

The money markets at the beginning of the week were unchanged. In the call department there was somewhat better business, with the bulk of the day's loans made at 1 and 1¼ per cent. Mercantile paper was in fair demand, and in that market there seems to be a tendency toward better rates. In fact, yesterday some concessions had to be made in order to affect sales. Time money continues stagnant.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 67⅜. Declined—New York Central, ½, to 105; Reading, ⅜, to 10⅞; St. Paul, ¼, to 85½; Atchison, ⅛, to 12½, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 51⅝. Illinois Central sold at 99, Erie at 14½. Erie first preferred at 34, Pennsylvania at 54⅛, and Mexican at 20¾. British Consols were unchanged for money at 112⅝, and 1-16 higher for the account, at 112¾.

Bar gold was quoted at 77s 11¾d. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 183.50, in Lisbon at 47, and in Rome at 104.47. In Paris rentes sold at 104f 42½c, and exchange on London at 25f 10c.

SUGAR TRUST RUMORS.

Sugar Trust stock furnished more of a sensation for Wall Street yesterday than the Street has known for some time. The stocks sold up to 135¼, higher than ever before in its history. Sugar's previous high-water mark was made Feb. 6, 1893, when it reached 134¾.

All sorts of rumors on the stock was circulated yesterday, and each new one was accompanied by fresh aggressiveness on the part of those houses who, throughout the day, were conspicuous as purchasers of the stock. Some of the brokers, usually working for speculative interests in Sugar Trust and who are usually supposed to act for insiders, were active on the bull side of the stock yesterday, but several new faces were to be found in the Sugar crowd and voices strange to that part of the room were to be heard bidding the stock up. Much of the buying seemed to come from Washington. More of it came from brokers who were supposed to be acting for Standard Oil interests.

Most of the rumors on which Sugar Trust was advanced dealt with probable Washington developments. Advices from that city stated that those members of the Congressional Conference Committee, who have been holding out for a reduction in the sugar schedules as fixed by the Senate have now practically surrendered and are willing that, so far as sugar duties are concerned, the Tariff bill shall be passed just as it came from the Senate. The buying of Sugar Trust stock by houses with Washington connections was taken by the Street as a practical confirmation of these rumors dealing with the adoption of the Senate's sugar schedules, for Wall Street is convinced that Washington is speculating in Sugar Trust and using its advance knowledge to get on the profitable side of the stock.

Still more of these bullish rumors on Sugar Trust told of large Standard Oil acquisitions of the stock—some of them going so far as to state that Standard Oil interests now hold 60 per cent. of it. Naturally these rumors predicted a change in the management of the Sugar Trust—a complete revision of the present managerial make-up of the company. It was stated that by Sept. 1 these changes will have been made. Rumor had it that Mr. Havemeyer is no longer to be President, and that many of the present Board of Directors are no longer to have any connection with the Sugar Company, having sold out their interests therein to Standard Oil magnates.

The old extra dividend stories were again revived. Some of them stated that the additional dividends would be in scrip which will be taken up by the company later, others that extra dividends will be in cash. Wall Street also seemed to know more about the earnings of the Sugar Trust yesterday than it has even known before. The rumor mongers had inside information that the trust was earning 20 per cent. on its stock, and that, with the new sugar tariff schedule made operative, the earnings would be largely increased.

THE CHICAGO GAS SCHEME.

The publication of the details of the Chicago Gas consolidation plan, and particularly of that part of it permitting an advance in the price of gas to Chicago consumers to $3 per 1,000 feet, attracted much of Wall Street's attention yesterday.

A Chicago dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES stated that in the charter of the People's Company, under which the Chicago Gas properties are to be united, there was a paragraph denying to the Chicago City Council the right to compel the sale of gas by the company at a price lower than $3 per 1,000 feet, and that the existence of this clause had been one of the principal reasons for the selection of the People's charter for consolidation purposes. The dispatch further indicated a plan to immediately raise the price of gas in Chicago 25 cents per 1,000 feet, giving the new Chicago Gas Company, or the People's Company, as it will soon be called, profits in excess of those now being earned equal to 5 per cent. on the company's capital stock.

Early in the day there came a denial of this story in the shape of a Chicago dispatch to one of the Wall Street news agencies, and because of the startling character of the news the Street was inclined to accept the denial as an authentic one. Just before the close, however, the same news agency which had printed the denial came out with an admission of the truth of THE TIMES's dispatch, and congratulating the Chicago Gas Company upon its good luck in having legal authority to put up the price of gas and thus largely increase its earnings.

THAT LEHIGH VALLEY MATTER.

Speculative Philadelphia had an exciting time with Lehigh Valley stock yesterday. It sold up to 30¼ on a fair volume of trading, the highest point reached since the present upward movement in the stock was inaugurated. The buying came mostly from the shorts, some of it, however, being done by brokers apparently acting for some of the old insiders.

There is to be a meeting of the Lehigh Valley Board of Directors to-day, and it is generally expected that business of importance will be transacted. In fact, it is believed that some announcement will be made regarding Mr. Morgan's plans for Lehigh Valley. It is possible that some changes in the management of the company will also be announced.

The railroad world is all at sea on the question of Mr. Wilbur's successor. Although Mr. Winter has denied that he is to be the man, people who are in a position to speak understandingly on the matter reiterate that he will be the Lehigh Valley's next President. If this is really so there is reason why Lehigh Valley's stockholders should receive additional congratulation.

The recently formed bull pool in the stock continues to work slowly and deliberately, but with considerable effect. As yet the pool has done little more than felt its ground, having made absolutely no aggressive efforts to put the stock up. Its members state that the stock is in a particularly strong position speculatively considered—a discovery which has caused some dissatisfaction in the pool over the amount of stock held, which is not now considered large enough. In fact, the recent decline in the stock from 29⅝ to 28 was manipulated in order to allow some of the members of the pool to add to their lines. And it was the intention of the pool to get the stock even lower, a plan which did not succeed very well, for the market was taken away from these manipulators, and the price of Lehigh Valley advanced, the pool claiming to have had nothing whatever to do with the recent advance from 28. Its members say that this later use has been due to buying for short account and for some of the present Directors.

THE GRANGERS WERE DULL.

The active speculation in Sugar Trust yesterday practically killed the rest of the list. Fluctuations in the other stocks were narrow, trading in them was limited, and their changes for the day were only fractional. The Granger group was at a standstill most of the day. These stocks all showed firmness, but they were without feature. At the opening it looked as though there was going to be an upward movement in the Granger stocks, for there seemed to be much satisfaction in the Street over the Government crop report. But Sugar's remarkable strength attracted all attention, and in the later hours the Grangers were neglected.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Louisville's weakness yesterday was due to selling by the traders. The annual statement, showing a decrease of over $400,000 in the company's surplus, was taken as a bearish argument, and the professional element made the most of it. It must be remembered, however, that Louisville has spent much money in improving its physical condition and that for this reason its surplus is not as large as it has been.

EDISON ELECTRIC OF NEW YORK.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York reports earnings for June as follows:

Gross	$172,860.72	Inc.	$13,792.70
Net	63,205.26	Inc.	5,792.87
Gross, six months	1,228,766.31	Inc.	122,861.67
Net, six months	571,714.02	Inc.	87,181.63

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	201	203
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	187	188
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	73½	74½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex. div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	168	172
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	195
Third Avenue Railroad	149½	150½
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	14¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63½	64⅝
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	82
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	93
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	153	158
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	93	95
Lafayette Gas Company stock	85	87
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	68
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	53	57
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	71½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	223	225
Grand Rapids Gas stock	68	70
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	242	247
Madison (Wis.) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	7½	7⅝
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	11½	11¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111½	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	105½	107
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	110½	111¼
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	117	120
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	69	70
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	99	100

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	55	65
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	43	45
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	90
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	320	321
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152	154
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	5	6
Madison Square Garden 2s	54	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	43	45
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	18½	20
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅝@60¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47@48½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,005,748
Exports in same period	24,273,166
Net exports	$22,267,418
Net exports, 1896	22,508,323
Net exports, 1895	11,975,028
Net exports, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports, 1893	60,000,073

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .28. On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Barcelona sold at .04, 200 shares Best & Belcher at .40, 500 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 100 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 200 shares Hale & Norcross at .90, 500 shares Leadville at .14, 200 shares Mount Rosa at .10, 200 shares Portland at .75 and 600 shares Pharmacist at .10. On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of Annetta sold at 41, 4,000 shares Miami at 31½@31¾, 9,000 shares Cannon Ball at .09½@.10½, 6,000 shares Eagle at 3@2½, 500 shares Fanny Bar at 6, 80 shares Gold Coin at 4.00, 300 shares Golden Fleece at .20@.21, and 3,400 shares Jack Pot at 5½@5¾, 3,000 shares New Harlem at 2@2½, 4,000 shares Russel at 50@51@50, and 5,000 shares Specimen at 1½@2.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Manhattan	215
American Exchange	168	Mechanics'	190
Broadway	225	Mech. & Traders'	115
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Mercantile	135
Central National	100	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Exchange	112
Chatham	200	Metropolis	440
Chemical	600	New Amsterdam	230
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Commerce	204	Ninth National	100
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	170
East River	125	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	3000	People's	205
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	100
Fourth National	175	Republic	145
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard National	106
Garfield National	500	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	325	State of New York	108
Hudson River	150	Third National	25
Importers & Traders'	515	Tradesmen's	100
Irving	135	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	Western National	115

There were sales of 10 shares of Continental at 135 and 118 Market & Fulton at 215.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$234,405,575
Gold reserve	142,100,150
Net silver	31,641,395
United States notes in the Treasury	38,052,473
Treasury notes of 1890	31,324,580
Total receipts this day	1,426,540
Total receipts this month	12,281,087
Total receipts this year	12,281,087
Total expenditures this day	1,928,000
Total expenditures this month	10,932,000
Total expenditures this year	10,932,000
Deposits in National banks	16,424,878
Receipts from customs	479,842
Receipts from internal revenue	904,492
Miscellaneous	42,206
Bank notes received for redemption this day	607,976

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 12.—Boston had another copper stock day, under the lead of Butte, over 10,000 shares of which sold in the morning alone, the price rising from 23⅝ to 24⅝, with only ⅝ recession in afternoon dealings. Atlantic was up ⅛, at 23; Montana, ½, at 134½, receding to 134. Osceola receded ¾, to 37¼; Kearsarge, ⅛, to 20¼; Tamarack, Jr., ¾, to 20¼. Wolverine rose ½ more, to 12½, easing ¼. Tamarack was 1 lower, at 133. Centennial gained ⅝, to 7⅛. Old Dominion rose 1, to 21, receding to 20, and later selling at 20½. Pioneer Gold held firm at 6. West End Street was up ¼, at 89½. Boston United Gas 5s were up 1½, at 90½. Dominion Coal preferred was up 1⅝, at 85. The general market held steady, without special feature in the railway list.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	213	
Boston & Lowell		218
Boston & Maine	159	160
Boston & Providence	265	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103½	104¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	107	107¾
Fitchburg pf.	92	93
Old Colony	180	
West End	89¼	89½
West End pf.	97	100
Wisconsin Central	1½	

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3½	4
Allouez		.75
Arnold	3⅜	3⅝
Atlantic	22¾	23½
Boston & Cripple Creek		10
Boston & Montana	133½	134
Butte & Boston	24⅜	24⅝
Calumet & Hecla	390	395
Centennial	7	7½
Franklin		15¾
Gold Coin Mines	4¾	4⅞
Kearsarge	20	20½
Napa, (quicksilver)		6½
Osceola	37¼	37¾
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅞	6
Quincy	119	119½
Santa Ysabel	14½	15
Tamarack	132	134
Tamarack, Junior	20	20½
Tecumseh	1	1¼
Wolverine	12¼	12⅝

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	228	228½
Dominion Coal	10¼	10⅝
Dominion Coal pf.	85	86
Lamson Cons. Store Service	10⅝	17¼
Mexican Telephone	¾	

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	8½	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	20	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The week opened with Lehigh Valley the active and strong feature. The buying was principally for New York account, helped along by the traders. It touched 30⅝, the highest in the present movement. Reading was moderately active and higher in sympathy. Pennsylvania and the tractions were dull and steady, while United Gas, Electric Storage, and the Heat group of stocks held firm on scattered commission-house orders. The balance of the list did nothing worth special mention.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	30⅜	30⅝
Northern Pacific common, tr. certs	13¾	14
Northern Pacific pf.	40¼	40½
Pennsylvania	52⅝	52⅞
Reading, trust ctfs.	11 1-16	11⅛
Reading 1st pf.	22 15-16	23
Reading 2d pf.	13 7-16	13½
St. Paul	83⅝	83¾
Metropolitan Traction	109	109½
Philadelphia Traction	72⅝	72¾
Baltimore Traction	18⅛	18⅜
Union Traction	11⅝	11⅞
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	13⅞	14
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	33	33½
United Gas Improvement	73⅛	73¼
Electric Storage	19⅜	20
Electric Storage pf.	21¾	22½
Welsbach Light	45	45¼
American R. E. L.	5	5¼
Marsden	7⅝	8
Reading general 4s	82	82½
Electric & People's 4s	72½	72⅝
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg	8⅞	8⅞
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg, pf.	39¼	39⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 12.—West Chicago cable was the only active stock on the Chicago Exchange to-day, and sold about ½ higher than on Saturday. There was a firmer sentiment, and while the amount of business was not large, the tone was one of strength. The regular stock opened at 105¼, and the noon closing was 106 for the account and 105⅝ for regular. North Chicago sold at 230. City Railway sold at 224½. The sentiment still continues favorable for the cable. There is nothing new in the General Electric situation. Strawboard is firm at 20½. Reports are very favorable and indicate that when the completion of deals now under way is assured, there will be a material advance in the stock. There was very little interest in the minor stocks. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Chi. Brew. & Malt Co.	7¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt Co. pf.	30
Chi. Pkg. & Pro. Co.	30½
Chi. Pkg. & Pro. Co. pf.	48½
Chicago City Railway	234½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	145
Lake Street Elevated	14
International Packing Co.	17
International Packing Co. pf.	34¾
New York Biscuit Co.	49¾
Mill. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8
Mill. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	14¾
North Chicago Street Railroad	231
Street's West Stables Car Line	14½
West Chicago Street Railroad	105¾
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	12
South Side Elevated Railroad	40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	
Alpha Con.	.15	.12
Andes	.15	.15
Belcher	.17	.16
Best & Belcher	.42	.42
Bullion	.10	.08
Caledonia	.08	.08
Challenge Con.	.93	.88
Chollar	.72	.72
Confidence	1.05	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.18	.17
Exchequer	.02	..
Gould & Curry	.32	.32
Hale & Norcross	.79	.85
Justice	.04	.05
Kentucky Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.34	.34
Occidental Con.	.13	.12
Ophir	.63	.65
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.38	.37
Savage	.22	.24
Sierra Nevada	.92	.87

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 12, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13	13½	100	American Cotton Oil..	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
62¼	62¾	9	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	62½	63	62½	63	.....
11¼	11⅝	103	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
134⅞	135	77,104	American Sugar Refs.	129½	135	129½	135	+5⅞
109	110	1,017	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	108	109	108	109	+ ⅛
76⅛	76¼	5,650	American Tobacco	75¾	76¼	75½	76¼	+ ⅝
106	110	100	American Tobacco pf..	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅝
12¼	12⅝	800	At., T. & S. F.....	12½	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
24	24½	757	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	24	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅛
9	9½	200	Baltimore & Ohio.....	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12¼	12⅝	1,400	Bay State Gas.....	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
30¼	30⅝	4,556	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	29¾	30⅝	29½	30¼	+ ¼
49¼	49⅝	60	Canada Southern	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	.....
16⅞	17⅛	300	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
82½	82⅝	12,355	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	82¾	83	82¼	82⅝	— ⅛
94⅝	94¾	11,130	Chicago Gas	94	94⅞	94	94⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	7¾	5,500	Chicago Great West..	7¼	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ⅛
83⅞	83¾	16,902	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	84	84	83¼	83¾	.....
139½	140	42	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	139½	140	139½	140	.....
117¼	117⅝	1,000	Chicago & Northw....	117¼	117½	117¼	117¼	.....
73⅞	74	3,041	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	74	74¼	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
25	25½	500	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
⅝	1¼	100	Col. Coal & Iron. Dev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	18¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
2¾	3	20	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
40¾	41	668	Consolidated Ice	41	41	40⅞	41	.....
87½	88½	189	Consolidated Ice pf...	88	88	88	88	— ½
2,630	64½	2,630	Consolidated Gas	64½	64¾	64	64⅜	— ⅛
164½	166	100	Consolidated Gas Co..	165	165	165	165	— ½
110¼	110⅜	468	Delaware & Hudson....	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅜	+ ½
41⅜	42¼	100	D. & R. G. pf., ex div.	42	42	42	42	+ ⅝
14¼	14½	2,790	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	.....
105	108	5	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	108	108	108	108	.....
33	34	125	Erie 1st pf.....	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	.....
33⅜	33⅞	2,770	General Electric	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	+ ¼
4	4¼	10	Green B. & W. deb. B.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
96⅜	97¼	130	Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
26½	27	700	Laclede Gas	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	.....
80	82	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	81	81	81	81	—1½
63	67	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	.....
49⅝	49¾	1,820	Louisville & Nashville.	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
89⅞	90	1,811	Manhattan Con.....	90¼	90¼	89½	89⅞	— ⅛
1	1¾	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23¼	23¾	400	Minn. & St. Louis.....	23¼	23½	23	23⅜	— ⅛
82	84	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	82	82	82	82	—1
52⅛	53¼	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	.....
56	57	200	Minnesota Iron	56	57	56	57	+1
12⅝	13	202	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	.....
30⅜	31¼	360	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	30⅜	31	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	325	Missouri Pacific	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
18½	20	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	19	19	19	19	—1¾
166	170	2	Morris & Essex	166½	166½	166½	166½	.....
30¼	30⅝	950	National Lead Co.....	30½	30½	29¾	30½	+ ¼
98¼	99¼	517	National Lead Co. pf.	99	99¼	99	99¼	+ ¼
84¼	85	1,680	New Jersey Central....	84⅜	85¼	84⅜	85¼	+ ¼
101¼	102	325	New York Central	101⅜	101½	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
77½	79	500	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.....	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	.....
111	112	120	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf...	111	111	111	111	— ½
13¼	13⅝	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅝	810	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	29¾	29¾	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
4	4¼	425	North American.....	4	4	4	4	.....
13⅜	14	553	Northern Pacific	13⅝	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
40¼	40½	1,353	Northern Pacific pf...	40⅜	40⅜	39¾	40¼	+ ¼
7½	10	100	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	+1½
14⅝	14⅞	237	Ontario & Western....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝	.....
52	55	10	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
17¾	18	135	Or. Short Line	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
31¾	31⅞	5,055	Pacific Mail	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	.....
¾	1¼	525	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	1⅜	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
22	22¼	2,762	Reading	21⅜	22	21½	22⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	46	1,200	Reading 1st pf.....	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	+ ½
..	..	17	Reading 2d pf.....	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
22	22¼	750	Rio Grande West.....	21¼	22	21¼	22	+1⅛
53	55	515	Rio Grande West. pf.	52	54	52	54	+2¼
39	40	5	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	38	38	38	38	.....
46	46⅜	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
8	8½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
64⅜	64½	2,030	St. Paul & Omaha.....	64½	64⅝	64	64⅜	— ⅛
16	16⅛	300	Southern Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	8⅞	500	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅜	350	Southern Railway pf..	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	6	95	Standard R. & T.....	6¼	6⅜	5½	5⅝	.....
22⅝	22⅞	1,480	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	23¼	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	6	130	Union Pacific	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2	2¼	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	2	2	2	2	.....
60¼	60⅝	930	U. S. Leather pf.....	60⅜	61	60½	60⅝	— ⅛
10¼	11	720	United States Rubber ..	11¼	11¼	10¼	10⅝	— ⅝
52	54	336	U. S. Rubber pf.....	54	54	52	52	—2⅜
5¼	5⅝	100	Wabash	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	225	Wabash pf.....	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
104	108	30	Wells-Fargo Ex.....	106	106	106	106	.....
8¼	9	83	Western Union Beef...	8	8¼	8	8¼	.....
83⅞	84½	255	Western Union Tel....	84	84	83⅝	83⅞	— ⅝
Sales.....		183,779						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 5,000	77	Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 1,000	99
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 10,000	78½	Dul, S S & A 5s 1,000	101½
At, T & S F gen 4s 13,000	84¾	East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 4,000	109¾
32,000	84⅞	Erie gen lien 3-4s 2,000	64⅞
8,000	84¾	Erie 4s prior bonds 23,000	89¼
49,000	84⅞	Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s 1,000	70
Adjustment 4s 3,000	49⅞	Ft W & D C 1st 6,000	66
3,000	50	Ft W & R G 1st 1,000	66½
35,000	49¾	Ft W & R G 1st con 5s 6,000	54
1,000	50	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	54¼
1,000	49¾	Ill Cent 4s, 1953 1,000	92⅝
30,000	50	Iowa Central 1st 5s 4,000	95½
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 19,000	80¼	Kanawha & Mich 4s 3,000	74¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 2,000	120½	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000	100¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 6,000	75	L S & M So 1st coup 2,000	100⅞
Brooklyn R T 5s 21,000	86¼	L S & M So 3½s 2,000	103¾
1,000	86	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 5,000	99
2,000	86½	Louis & Nash G M 6s 2,000	116½
1,000	86¼	St Louis Div 1st 1,000	121
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s 2,000	105½	Unified gold 4s 9,000	80½
Canada So 1st gtd 5,000	111	2,000	80⅝
Canada Southern 2d 1,000	107¼	3,000	80¾
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 9,000	90⅛	L, N A & C G M, Trust Co certfs 2,000	45
6,000	90⅝	Mil & St P, Chi & Pac Western 5s 2,000	115¾
2,000	90½	5,000s20F	115¾
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000	112	Mil & St P, I & D ext 2,000	136¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1,000	77	Mil & St P 8s 1st 2,000	107¾
4,000	76⅝	4,000	107⅞
Chi, B & N 5s 1,000	106	Mil & St P Term 5s 1,000	105¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 10,000	93	2,000	105⅞
2,000	93¼	5,000	112¼
22,000	93¼	Mo, K & East 1st 1,000	91¼
3,000	93¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000	84
2,000s15F	93½	Mo, K & T 2d 18,000	83¾
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 5,000	105	Nor Pac gen lien 3s 5,000	63¾
Chi & Ill gen 5s 1,000	101¼	20,000	55¼
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s registered 1,000	108¼	2,000	55⅝
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 5,000	106	3,000	55¾
7,000	105⅞	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 13,000	88¾
2,000	105⅝	1,000	89
5,000	105⅞	19,000	88⅞
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs 4,000	68	27,000	89
Col Coal & Iron 6s 3,000	93	1,000	88¾
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs 2,000	6½	Oregon R & N 4s 10,000	85
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs 3,000	72	5,000	86¼
Commercial Cables 4s 12,000	108½	9,000	86
Registered 1,000	106¾	10,000	85¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s 5,000	84½	Oregon S L 1st con 5s 6,000	86¾
3,000	84	29,000	86
2,000	84¼	Inc A 5s 17,000	45
Total sales		Oregon Short Line 6s 3,000	120
		Penn Cos gtd 4½s 5,000	112
		Pitts & West 1st 20,000s15F	72½
		9,000	73
		Reading Co gen 4s 15,000	82
		Rio Grande West 1st 5,000	77¼
		5,000	77⅝
		15,000	77½
		3,000	77⅝
		15,000	77¾
		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 1,000	79¾
		St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s 5,000	105
		San An & Ar Pass 4s 11,000	58⅝
		1,000	58⅞
		2,000	58½
		So Pac of N M 1st 10,000	103½
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000	90¼
		5,000	90
		1,000	90¼
		Standard R & T 6s 1,000	65¾
		2,000	65½
		Standard R & T inc 4,000	13½
		5,000	14
		Term R R Ass'n of St L 1st 4½s 3,000	110¼
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000	92½
		Tex & Pac 2d inc 30,000	27
		7,000	27¼
		3,000	27⅝
		Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 9,000	103½
		Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs 1,000	74⅜
		Union Pac 6s, 1897 1,000	104
		Union Pac 1st, 1898 2,000	104½
		U P, D & G 1st 5,000	39⅜
		Virginia Mid G M 3,000	101¼
		West Union col tr 5s 2,000	108
			$1,049,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..	Com. Cable	170	..	New Cent. C	5	7
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112	Consol. Coal	38	..	N. Y. & N. H	173	174
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	Del., L. & W	156	157¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
4s, r., 1925	124⅞	125	Den. & R. G	10¾	11¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	32	32½
4s, c., 1925	124⅞	125	D., M. & Ft. D. pf	64	..	N. Y. S. & W	10⅝	10⅞
5s, r., 1904	114⅝	115	D., S. S. & A. pf	2½	3½	Norfolk Southern	60	70
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115	D., S. S. & A. pf	5½	6½	Nor. & West	9¼	11¼
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	114	116	Nor. & West. pf	27½	28¾
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..	Erie	14	14½	Northwestern Tel	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1836	101½	..	Erie 2d pf	18½	19¾	Ohio Southern	25	40
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104½	..	Ev. & T. H	20	25	Oregon R. & N	20	22
			Ev. & T. H. pf	25	40	Penn. Coal	320	..
Adams Express	152	155	Flint & P. M	7½	10	Peo., Dec. & Ev	¾	1¼
Alb. & Sus	175	..	F. & P. M. pf	20	35	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	59	62	Gt. Nor. pf. ctfs	120	125	G. B. & W	30	40
Am. Coal	120	..	G. B. & W. pf. ctfs	30	40	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Am. Express	113	115	G. B. & W., Deb. A	40	50	P., C. & St. L	85	90
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	28¼	29½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf	48	50	P., C. C. & St. L.	12¼	13
Am. T. & C	91	93	Harlem	310	..	P. Ft. W. & C	167	174
Ann Arbor	9	11	Homestake	35	40	Pull. P. C. Co	163½	168½
Ann Arbor pf	27½	29	Ill Central, l. l.	94	98	Quicksilver	1	2½
At. & Pac	..	¼	Ill. Steel Co	34	36	Quicksilver pf	7	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2½	3½	Iowa Central	7¾	8¼	Rens. & Saratoga	179½	..
Belle. & S. Ill. pf.	125	..	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..	R., W. & O	119	..
Boston A. L. pf	105	107	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	St. J. & G. I	3½	3¾
Brooklyn Un. Gas	109	110	Kanawha & Mich.	3	6	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	11	12
Brunswick Co	⅝	½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	St. L. & S. F	5½	5¼
Buff., R. & P	20	40	Ki & D. M. pf	15	16	St.L. & S.F. 2d pf.	15½	16½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60	Kingston & Pem.	..	5	St. L. S. W	3⅜	3½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	165	175	Lake Shore	193½	193½	St. L. & S. Duluth	..	23
Canadian Pacific	65¾	..	Long Island	41	45	St. P. & D. pf.	75	85
Capital Traction	54½	55	L. E. & St. L. pf.	¼	..	St. P., M. & M.	116	125
Central Pacific	8½	9	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & O. pf.	145	148
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	..	Manhattan Beach	4	8	Texas Pacific	10⅝	10¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	45	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Third Avenue	140½	150½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	99	99½	Met. Traction	193¾	194¼	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	25	30
Chi. & N. W. pf.	163	165	Mexican Central	9	9¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	40	70	Mut. Lin. Oil	13½	14½	U. S. Express	41	45
Cleve. & Pitts	165	170	National Starch	4	5½	U. S. Leather	7	7¾
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Nat. St. 1st pf	55	65	W. & L. E	⅝	⅞
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	80	Nat. St. 2d pf	14	20	W. & L. E. pf	4	6
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3¼	5						

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40,420	Am. Sug. Refs.	129¼	134⅜	129¼	134¼
700	Am. Tobacco	75¾	76¼	75¾	75¾
50	A., T. & S. F.	24	24	24	24
2,570	Chicago Gas	94¼	95	94¼	94½
2,380	C., R. I. & P.	74	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝
3,690	Chi. B. & Q.	82¾	83	82¾	82¾
8,190	C., M. & St. P.	83⅞	84	83¼	83⅞
540	C., St.P., M. & O.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜
710	Cent. of N. J.	84½	85⅝	83⅞	85
200	Chi. Gt. West.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
585	Gen. Electric	33½	34⅝	33½	33⅞
160	Louis. & Nash.	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝
450	Manhattan	90¼	90¼	89⅝	89⅞
80	Mo. Pacific	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
20	Nat. Lead	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
370	Nor. Pac. pf.	40¼	40¾	39⅞	40⅜
200	Pacific Mail	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32⅛
100	P., D. & E.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,980	Reading	21½	22⅛	21½	22
50	Tenn. C. & I.	23	23	22⅞	23
100	U. S. Leather pf.	61	61	60½	60½
150	West. Union	83⅞	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞
63,825					

BONDS.

$5,000	A., T. & S.F., adj.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,000	Rock Island 5s	106¼	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
10,000	Stan.R. & T. 1st	14¾	15	14¾	15
5,000	Texas Pac. 2d	27⅛	27⅝	27½	27⅝
$21,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTS.—			
Mileage	340	340	334
1st week July	$69,500	$80,700	$65,872
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
1st week July	$475,000	$371,000	$349,000
From Jan. 1	10,184,117	10,518,432	7,888,808
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week July	$167,454	$168,125	$150,776
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	545	521	521
1st week July	$69,000	$80,700	$70,968
CLEVE., LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week July	$25,639	$27,049	$32,208
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
1st week July	$166,900	$133,900	$135,100
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
1st week July	$8,746	$8,163	$7,788
From Jan. 1	247,900	237,205	219,542
KANSAS CITY, PITTS. & GULF—			
Mileage	523	399	236
1st week July	$38,985	$17,522	$7,500
From Jan. 1	922,891	325,097	253,475
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week July	$56,679	$66,100	$59,352
From Jan. 1	1,687,776	1,762,923	1,730,180
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,074	2,956	2,955
1st week July	$370,825	$577,195	$379,870
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
1st week July	$239,109	$192,372	$146,127
From Jan. 1	6,803,158	5,027,632	4,748,428
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week July	$100,224	$80,974	$72,197
From Jan. 1	3,048,700	2,455,251	2,199,411
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	388	370	370
1st week July	$35,124	$36,420	$34,940
MO., KAN. & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,060	2,023
1st week July	146,107	165,973	165,844
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,990	4,987
1st week July	$350,000	$350,000	$323,000
From Jan. 1	10,980,000	10,591,000	10,516,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week July	$13,000	$10,000	$8,000
From Jan. 1	400,000	351,000	298,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	477	477
1st week July	$75,206	$75,155	$64,710
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	334
1st week July	$14,434	$15,501	$12,765
From Jan. 1	436,759	424,971	443,681
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	520
1st week July	$81,000	$38,830	$34,500
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week July	$96,461	$88,049	$119,243
From Jan. 1	3,148,081	2,932,678	2,844,629
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	367	367
1st week July	$24,669	$39,424	$27,517
From Jan. 1	843,725	907,730	785,621
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,935	1,935
1st week July	$193,786	$236,788	$224,200
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week July	$21,593	$31,520	$27,913
OHIO RIVER for May—			
Gross earnings	78,311	83,889	64,007
Op. expenses	49,295	63,262	45,895
Net earnings	29,016	20,627	18,112
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	346,478	386,970	272,468
Op. expenses	234,618	272,528	183,483
Net earnings	111,860	114,442	89,035

Preliminary report of LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE year ending June 30—

	1897.	1896.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$20,364,611	$20,390,711	$29,055
Op. expenses	13,835,434	13,505,206	*330,228
Net earnings	6,529,225	6,885,505	359,283
Other income	422,173	434,871	12,198
Total	6,948,395	7,319,376	371,481
Int., txs. & r'tals	5,570,012	5,563,056	*6,956
Balance	1,378,383	1,756,320	378,437
All other charges	416,224	379,317	*36,907
Surplus	962,159	1,377,503	415,344

Charges other than interest, rentals, and taxes were: Leas, Georgia Railroad, $31,680; loss, other roads, $50,255; net sinking fund, $194,622; unfunded discount, $20,947; North and South Alabama, $118,677.

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING of New York for June—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$172,960	$159,068	$147,687
Net earnings	63,205	57,412	72,273
For six months—			
Gross earnings	1,228,766	1,105,904	1,015,948
Net earnings	571,114	484,582	491,002

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE NEW YORK RECORDER COMPANY.—George W. Turner, who was appointed temporary receiver of the New York Recorder Company on July 2, 1896, was made permanent receiver yesterday by Judge Truax of the Supreme Court, the bond being fixed at $25,000.

THE NEW YORK SILICATE BOOK SLATE COMPANY.—Two judgments aggregating $17,154 were entered yesterday against the New York Silicate Book Slate Company of 24 Vesey Street and Edward Coles, President, and in favor of the Chatham National Bank on notes of the company indorsed by Mr. Coles.

WOOLSEY & CO.—Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has appointed James W. Gerard, Jr., receiver of the assets of Woolsey & Co.'s Storage Warehouse, at 152 and 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, in place of Albert Hartog, who has been removed. The latter was appointed on June 14, on the application of C. Malcolm Smith, the "Co."

Out of Town.

VALENTINE AHLBRAND, merchant tailor at Columbus, Ohio, assigned yesterday to Frank A. Lauterbach. Assets and liabilities each $3,000.

JOSEPH SEYMOUR AND OTHERS.—Transcript of a judgment from Onondaga County was filed here yesterday against Joseph Seymour, Edwin G. Seymour, Charles H. Seymour, and George D. Cowles in favor of the State Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., for $6,385.

The American Grocery Company.

The American Grocery Company yesterday allowed judgment for $650 to Catherine Cavanagh, as administratrix of James J. Cavanagh, and $550 to Mary Green, as administratrix of John L. Green, as damages, Mr. Cavanagh and Mr. Green, who were employes of the company, having been killed in an accident at the company's store on Sept. 11, 1896, by a barrel of merchandise falling through the hatchway.

Swan Electric Light Company.

Judge Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the Swan Incandescent Electric Light Company, and appointed Charles W. Spear of Mount Vernon receiver, with a bond of $5,000. The company begun proceedings for dissolution in March last, showing assets, $6,903 and no liabilities. Mayor Strong was a Director.

Thirty Years Winding Up Business.

Judge Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed James E. Coe receiver for the old Franklin Fire Insurance Company, which went out of business more than thirty years ago, to wind up the remaining assets of $1,350. Mr. Coe owns all the stock of the company previously owned by William A. Bayley. Application was made in 1867 for the dissolution of the company, and William A. Bayley and William M. T

NEW YORK PAYS FREIGHT

Line of Reasoning Adopted in Jamaica, Whose Residents Call It a Matter of Reciprocity.

MUTUAL PAYMENT OF DEBTS.

Its Bond Issue Will Soon Aggregate Over $700,000—President Twombley Advances an Argument in Support of the Voters' Action.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 12.—This village, by an election held to-day, resolved to issue $200,000 more bonds.

As every one felt confident that bonds would win, very little interest was taken in the election. This issue of bonds is popular enough, as the voters feel that they are merely increasing the indebtedness of Greater New York, and not, to any appreciable degree, that of the village of Jamaica. This has been the keynote of the short and decisive campaigns that have been waged in many small towns for more bonds ever since Greater New York ceased to be an adumbration and become a probability. The natural objections that taxpayers have to paying more taxes was overcome by the assurance that New York pays the freight.

The voter of Jamaica has come to consider it a matter of reciprocity. One of them, a former official, said to-day: "We assume our proportion of New York's debt, and it is nothing more than right that New York should assume her proportion of ours."

There were, therefore, but few objectors to this line of reasoning. The election resulted as follows:

For bonds, 359; against bonds, 114; blank ballots, 6; total, 479.

Jamaica Village claims to have 1,800 voters.

Jamaica lost no time in "bonding up," as the process is called in Queens County. Prior to April of this year the village boasted that it had only about $100,000 of outstanding bonds, and they were for schools. In April it sold $150,000 more for sewers. In May it sold $200,000 for street improvements. In June it issued $50,000 for parks. In July it decides to issue $200,000 more for street improvements. This foots up more than $700,000 of bonds.

In giving these figures to-day Charles E. Twombly, President of the village, said that it was a little more than the 10 per centum of the taxable valuation of the property of the village. He said that the assessed valuation is not more than $2,900,000, which, according to the recent amendment of the law, would permit of a total bond issue of only $290,000, while Jamaica now has more than $600,000 and will soon have more than $700,000.

When he was asked if he thought the issue of more bonds, when the 10 per centum limit had already been passed, would be legal, he replied:

"I certainly do. Why shouldn't they be? We issue them under an act of the Legislature, which authorized us to hold this election. I think that act of the Legislature settles all doubts. At any rate, we shall issue them and try to sell them. Our last bonds brought $106.75. I do not think these will bring so much, but they will go."

The Jamaica bonds pay 4 per centum interest.

The former official, already quoted, said that there was necessarily some hurry in the matter of recent bond issues.

"If we had waited, for instance, in the park matter, we could have issued but $29,000, or 1 per centum of the assessed valuation. By issuing the bonds on June 29 instead of July 1, we could go to the extent of 3 per centum, and so we issued $500,000 and bought the King estate, and got a beautiful park for New York. This issue of $200,000 more for street improvement bonds seems a trifle belated, but the act of the Legislature makes it all right."

The town of Jamaica is the thing apart from the village of Jamaica, but the Supervisor of the township, Mr. Dunton, took the liveliest interest in the election for the bond issue. He sent out, not as an official, but as a private citizen, a circular urging the electorate of Jamaica village to come out and vote for bonds. In the circular he said:

"Remember that village and town lines are to be obliterated on Jan. 1, 1898; that the time for action by local authorities whose interest it is to provide for the needs of this section is extremely short; that $200,000 more or less will make little difference in cost to you, and great difference in our comfort and welfare; that it is a duty you owe yourselves to support every move intended for our advancement, and that there can be no greater demand for such support than that centring about this final one. I believe you are fully awake to the importance of these propositions, and that the resolution to bond will have your approval at the polls."

The chief object in issuing these bonds is the improvement of Fulton Street, which is a continuation of Fulton Street, Brooklyn. This thoroughfare is now claimed in fee by the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad, which has two lines of trolley road in it. Supervisor Dunton proposes to procure the full possession and ownership of the street for $3,000; that is, he is to get $3,000 for his work. When Brooklyn wanted two miles of this street it had to pay the railroad company $50,000. The railroad extends along the street for one mile in the village of Jamaica, but Mr. Dunton says he will get the entire street from the company upon receipt of this small amount. He said that he would complete his negotiations this week, and Jamaica expects to own all her streets in a few days, and to begin paving them as soon as she can sell these new bonds.

BRONX BOROUGH MEETING.

Central Home Rule Association Desires Conditions Continued.

There was a well-attended meeting of the Central Home Rule Association of the Bronx Borough last night in the hall, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue. This organization has been formed since the passage of the Greater New York charter, and its object is to have the administration of the Bronx Borough controlled by residents of that section.

As far as possible the association desires to have the existing conditions across the Harlem continued. It claims to be non-political, and to have 1,350 members on its roll. Candidates for municipal, Assembly, and other offices will be pledged to carry out this object.

Speeches were made last night by Dr. James S. Geary and ex-Assemblyman Arthur C. Butts. The latter defended his vote on the charter measure. "Some people," he said, "stated that my vote was dictated by Mr. Purroy. But there are some men Mr. Purroy would not dare to command, and I am one of them."

Soap Factory Investigation.

The inquest in the case of the soap factory at Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, which collapsed on June 3, was continued yesterday before Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury. Charles O. Brown, a civil engineer in the employ of Post & McCord, who furnished the iron columns for the building and put in the beams that were procured from the Carnegie Company, was examined as to his experience in the construction of buildings, and what buildings he had constructed. An adjournment was then taken until 1 P. M. to-morrow. To-day a committee from the jury and the Coroner will go to Post & McCord's foundry to fit the exhibits to the iron columns recovered from the wrecked building.

Coming Change at the Navy Yard.

On July 20 next Capt. George W. Sumner will take his place as second ranking officer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to succeed Capt. Francis J. Higginson, who has been ordered to the command of the battleship Massachusetts. Capt. Frederick Rodgers of that ship has been granted a leave of absence, after which he will go to Washington for board duty.

Chautauqua Assembly Candidates.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—At the First and Second Chautauqua Assembly District Republicann conventions to-day, Frederick R. Peterson and S. Frederick Nixon were re-nominated for members of Assembly.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Blue Jacket's Comments on a Hostile Article Published About American Sailors There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Minneapolis was at Gibraltar, Spain, a clipping from THE TIMES was placed upon our bulletin board, of which we have this to say:

The article of June 1, 1897, entitled, "English as She is Printed," is certainly interesting, and is as near to being the facts as is the expression: "While anchored in the dry dock of San Marco." We notice that your head line is all the comment you make. We say: "Silence is golden," this time.

To read the article is to know what a brilliant and reliable person the author must be. He is certainly very amusing, and it is to be hoped he will remain in the dreamy city of lagoons to furnish the papers of Venezia with his anonymous letters.

The letter published in The Venezia Gazette was of this class, and not quite so bad as in "L'Italiano." It is not bad enough for them to murder the English language, but they must misconstrue the article as furnished to our bulletin board when in Venice.

As to our "light-headed officers," had the thin-brained person who failed to sign his name met our Captain and the Venezia Chief of Police the evening after his article appeared he would have quailed in his boots over the display of righteous wrath poured on his soft cranium.

The writer was talking to a police official in St. Mark Square, and was told by him that our Captain and his chief had made a trip about Venice for several hours at night, visiting all places where sailors might be expected to go, and although sailors were seen in all directions, not one disorderly one was seen. Some had drank, but none was creating any disturbance. It was also understood that the same gentlemen visited the Italian editor. He claimed that the writer of the letter was unknown to him.

We believe the brilliant writer to have been one of the numerous guides that pester every visitor to Venice.

As to the number of arrests made, we would say that the most of them were not for criminal offenses, but for rewards, which were issued from the ship when a man had broken his liberty a couple of hours. In many cases the men were ashore but a few hours when arrested through mistaken identity.

The police brought the men aboard and received a measly $10 for their work, and this was taken from Jack's accounts. Some had just gone ashore, and, unless sent ashore by the officer of the deck, lost their liberty. In many cases these men had not been ashore in periods ranging from three to eight months. The number of arrests is exaggerated as much as the time is cut down. He says "four or five days." We say from April 25 to May 18, the actual time spent in Venice.

The entire ship's company of over 400 men had been ashore, some two to four times. Although a few were disorderly, the great majority acted as American "bluejackets" should. And we do not consider that a few are capable of disgracing the Star Spangled Banner in the name of an entire ship's company.

The nameless writer calls the American sailor the "dregs of America." We can only say, should the Italian navy show a crew with the same percentage of intelligence, of students of countries visited, readers on general topics, men of ambitious ideas of liberty and national pride, they could be better able to keep their country out of debt and have ignorance and poverty less evident among the general people of Italy.

We must admit the beauty of Venice, but the dreamy "city of Lagoons" must not crow too much about their peaceful and virtuous city. Every tourist or visitor knows how one cannot move about Italy without being pestered by guides, beggars, vendors of indecent pictures and books, and how the guides cause storekeepers to charge extra prices so that they can get percentages on what you buy.

And as to the sanctity of St. Mark's Square, what with the beggars, guides, and in the evening women who speak to you every time you look in a window or stop to look at the passing throngs, it is certainly too bad that sailors should tread that virtuous square.

If visitors in civilian clothes are bothered like this, how much more will a person in the American ("mucha money") sailor uniform be worried! I have had guides and boys follow me for a whole evening, interfering every time I stepped into a store or spoke to a person. They will not be driven off, and the police laugh at your efforts to be rid of them. Do you think it a wonder that a few out of 400 should strike some of these pests?

The writer seems to say nothing of the Venetian regard for the American's gold, of which several thousands of dollars was left in Venice, and which had such a charm for the police in the form of rewards.

We wish to say further, that we do not consider that article bears the sentiments of the better classes of Venice, who met our boys in every museum, art gallery, or place of interest. WILL R. HOWELL,

"Blue Jacket."

United States Ship Minneapolis, League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, July 6, 1897.

WILL BE A HOSPITAL HOME.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop Writes of Her Plan for Caring for Cancer Patients.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correction given me by the Superintendents of two cancer hospitals, that my idea of a place for incurables is, strictly speaking, only a home, pleases me very much, as it is perfectly true. The definition falls in with my determination that no operations should be performed in the home, as those who need operations can go elsewhere and be welcome. It tallies with my opinion that a corps of doctors will not be needed, as we shall not require to invite any one to come to teach or be taught, to experiment or watch experiments; so that the charming and impressive feature of a hospital, its stream of physicians, will be absent. Serious females, without perky caps and coquettish attitudes of mind, will give their whole attention to the sick, and if they have any hearts will employ them in beating for charity instead of flirtation and the white coat. We shall have reason to be really proud of our nurses, who will work with unpaid kindness, for we shall mercilessly weed out the weeds. I have known too many brave and sweet nurses in my short familiarity with hospital life not to hope for twenty-five such picked recruits.

There was, as a rule, but one question investigated morning and night by the ward doctor while I was getting what training I received. It was a question of great importance, to be sure, but easily asked and met by any of the nurses. In fact, every regulation of the medicines in this ward was, so the head nurse of it affirmed, better understood by the nurses who constantly watched the patients than by the flitting inspection of his majesty the young physician. I should, after a careful observation, think it more doubtful that an incurable could live long through a hospital prescription of a series of young doctors than that she should die without them. This view is also merrily entertained by the nurses who were eager to be my instructors in hospital veracities.

We shall demand the aid of one physician, and if possible find one over forty years of age; one capable of prophesying somewhere near the hour of death as it approaches a patient, and with a genuinely kind feeling for and outspoken interest in the sufferers who look eagerly for his presence. Little more than this will be needed of him among the incurable cancer cases. Intelligent nurses, with a brief instruction, can do almost everything needed in medical judgment, no matter how much the cancerous disease is complicated with other difficulties. I was astonished to find how simple the care of the incurable ward was. Where the cases were not involved with operation or toxine the routine of prescription was on a par with child's play, aside from the science that prepared the drugs.

In the other wards there was no doubt opportunity for rare work. But even where I was allowed to be half a dozen of the first physicians of the city poked round several times a week, with a minute's hesitation of step beside their special patients. This apparition may have been intended for the delight of the sick, who were stimulated by the merest glance at great professors, or it may have been a measure for giving dignity to the hospital. We shall have to do without it, unless the hospital home proves so happy that the profession, which is graced by some of the noblest men in the world, shall take it under their patronage and honor it with an occasional visit. Our solitary doctor will be expected to keep two or three hundred dying women in as comfortable a state as a whole staff would.

I have no doubt shown that in desiring to call this hospital home into existence I have troubled myself very little with the clause which agitates and costs so much—the medical Joves. If there is to be any magnate under its roof it will be the cook, and any great expense, it will be the food.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP.

New York, July 12, 1897.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Few Sales Reported by Brokers—Little Business at Auction.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to Francis L. Glover, for $45,000, the four-story brick building, with store, 98 John Street, 25.6 by 90. In part payment, $20,000, the buyer gives the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 9 Livingston Place, southeast corner of Sixteenth Street, 17.3 by 84.

John Duff & Co. have sold for Hirsch Brothers to John E. O'Brien the plot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.

Thomas Cahill has sold the unfinished three-story light-stone-front dwelling, 156 Convent Avenue, 20 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold the Carlton apartment house, 70 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, for the trustees of Gertrude Wallach, for $21,000.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Jennie Blum, for $9,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 350 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Stanwood Menken, referee, 177 Chrystie Street, west side, about 125 feet south of Broome Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,885.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 534 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick tenement, with three-story frame tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $7,004.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 55; Charles W. Thornton, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Washington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 24.9 by 84 and 27.7 by 89; Carl A. Marotzki of 108 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Edward S. Baudusson of 643 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $33,000.

ALTERATIONS.

Pearl Street, northwest corner of Park Street, to a two-story and attic brick and stone dwelling, with store; E. Cunningham of 25 West Eighteenth Street, owner; Louis F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a three-story brick store and dwelling building, to be moved to Boulevard, east side, 40 feet south of One Hundredth Street, and remodeled into an office and store building; Metropolitan Improvement Company, owner; Joseph Lane of 135 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, lessee; Alexander Fowler of 595 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 12.

BROADWAY, 506, 23.10x99.9x24.8x99.11; James A. McMillin to Francis O. Matthies $1

BROOME ST, 510, 19.5x80x irregular; Robert A. Evans to David S. Ritterband 1,000

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 100.11 ft n of 103d St, 30x100; William Schneider to William F. Havemeyer.....

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 130.11 ft n of 103d St, 30x100; William Schneider to William F. Havemeyer.....

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of 103d St, 30x100; William Schneider to William F. Havemeyer.....

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 98.6 ft s of 160th St, 8x66; Mary Schaefer to Anna C. Kurz and others.....

COURTLANDT AV, e s, Lot 75, map of Village of Melrose, 50x100; Mary Schaefer to Anna C. Kurz and others.....

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 74 ft n of 158th St, 26x100; Mary Schaefer to Anna C. Kurz and others.....

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 74 ft n of 158th St, 25x100; Mary Schaefer to Anna C. Kurz .....

FOX ST, w s, 25 ft s of Freeman St, 50x132.3x61.6x96.6; also Wilkins Place, e s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 16x142.11x105x171; Longfellow St, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 75x100; Emil S. Levi to Philip Mayer .....

FRONT ST, 293 and 138 Roosevelt St, 92.11x64.4x28.10x63.8; William S. Patten and wife to Ferdinand S. Wolta.....

GREEN AV, s s, 175 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100; Augusta Reichenbach to Frederick von Beesten .....

GREEN AV, s s, 75 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100; Henry B. Salisbury and wife to Augusta Reichenbach.....

HUDSON ST, n w corner of 18th St, x—x 90 Av, x—; Harry G. Newton, as executor, to Mary A. Newton.....

JAMES ST, 67; Clara Mass to Barnet Levy.

LENOX AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of 137th St, 54x75; Morris Levy and wife to Simon Danowitz .....

LENOX AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of 137th St, 54x75; Simon Danowitz to William B. Brownell .....

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.5 ft s of 47th St, 20x85; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Robert F. Tysen.....

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 100x100; Emil S. Levi and wife to Julius Kleiber .....

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 25 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Longfellow St, w s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Belle Levi .....

LOT 182, map of Hudson P. Rose; James Carr and wife to Mary T. Cusick.....

LOT 374, Block G, map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Patrick Victory .....

LOT 429, Block O, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Ann O'Connor.....

LOTS 249 and 259, Block G, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Timothy Sullivan...

LOT 444, Block N, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to L. Bernhard Petzolat.....

LOTS 409 and 410, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Catherine Romkey.....

LOT 312, Block I, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to G. Pasquale D'Auria.....

LOT 430, Block I, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to James Trapp and wife.....

LOT 179, Block I, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Anna Tag.....

LOT 176, Block I, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John Brewi and wife.....

LOTS 283 and 284, Block H, and Lot 79, Block H, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Mary F. Lamond .....

LOT 246, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Henry Gaehler.....

LOTS 300 and 301, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John Gormann and wife

LOTS 243 and 244, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Emma H. Bochdam.....

LOT 281, Block H, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Ann O'Connor.....

LOT 250, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John Haurahan and wife .....

LOT 178, Block E, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Gottlieb Heller and another .....

LOT 280, Block H, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Margaret Finn.....

LOT 270, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Adeline Grossman.....

LOT 102, map of partition sale of the Lott G. Hunt estate, 24th Ward; Leo L. Bushman and wife to Augusta Glanz...

LOT 283, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 24th Ward; Leo L. Bushman and wife to Lizzie B. Hickox.

LOT 283, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 24th Ward; Lizzie B. Hickox to Leo L. Bushmann and wife.

OLIVER ST, 41; Clara Mass to Barnet Levy .....

PRINCE ST, 9, 15x84x10x85; Daniel B. Freeman to Marian Schramm.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 50 ft n of Charlotte Place, 150x100; also Longfellow St, w s, 300 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; also Longfellow St, n s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; also Wilkins Place, e s, 181.6 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; also plot 100 ft w of Intervale Av and 286 ft n of Freeman St, runs w 78.2x e 101x92.3x s 100; Emil S. Levi to Philip J. Leddy .....

ST. ANN'S AV, 161, 25x98; Louis Wirth to Louis W. Dinkelspiel and another.....

VYSE AV, e s, 114.7 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Hoe Av, e s, 125 ft s of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Emil S. Levi and wife to Julius Klein.....

WEST END AV, e s, 26.5 ft s of 93d St, 21x irregular; Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, to Agnes E. Daly.....

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w corner of Freeman St, 58.2x146.3x54.9x93.7; Boone St, w s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 100x100; Boone St, w s, 300 ft n of 172d St, 50x irregular; Emil S. Levi and wife to Emil Dreyfus .....

WILKINS PLACE, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 127.9x127.9x85.9x97.4; also Boone St, w s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 125x100; Boone St, e s, 200 ft n, 50x85x86.4x irregular, and other property; Emil S. Levi to Edwin Opper.....

1ST AV, e s, 50.3 ft n of 106th St, 25.8x91; William J. Lickel and wife to Eliza J. Koupat .....

1ST AV, e s, 50.3 ft n of 106th St, 25.5x91; Max C. Baum and wife to William J. Lickel .....

7TH ST, 72 and 74, 50x90.10; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Julius Dreyfus .....

7TH ST, 94, 21.5x90.10; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Julius Dreyfus...

50TH ST, 359, n s, 616.8 ft w of 5th Av, 19.2x100.5; Ambrose W. Clayton and wife to Emily V. Jackson .....

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Max Rubinger to William H. Scott .....

109TH ST, s s, 76 ft e of Park Av, 19x100.11; Sarah Koplik to Louis Klinger..

129TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, as widened, 50x99.11; Henry D. Macdona, referee, to Eva S. Cochran.....

132TH ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 50x100; The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Pauline Larsen....

173D ST, n w corner of Boone St, 100x75; Wilkins Place, e s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x92, and other property; Samuel Kohn to Emil S. Levi.....

178D ST, n w corner of Boone St, 75x100; Wilkins Place, e s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x92, and other property; Emil S. Levi to Samuel Kohn.....

173D ST, s w corner of Boone St, 100x100; Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 100x100; Wilkins Place, w s, 3.1 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 99.8x irregular; Emil S. Levi to Frederick Gebhard.

Recorded Leases.

BAMMAN, Frederick C., to Henry Borchert; 114, 116, and 118 Manhattan St, 6 years .....720 to 900

MILLER & KRABO to Hyman Levin; Lea Av, n e corner of 118th St, store 6 months .....

MILLER & KRABO to Hyman Levin; Lea Av, n e corner of 118th St, store, 8 months .....

VOLLMER, Frederick, to Patrick J. Feely; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 138th St, 4 years 10½ months.....$480, $960

Recorded Mortgages.

DALY, Agnes E., to Eugene M. Jerome and another, trustees for Addison G. Jerome, &c.; 676 West End Av, 3 years.....

DALY, Agnes E., to Francis M. Jencks; e s of West End Av, 26.5 ft s of 93d St, 2 years .....

EDWARDS, Hattie S., to William Ziegler; 105 West 72d St, 1-8 year.....

HERZIG, Johanna, to Rudolph Brenner; 526 West 44th St, 1 year.....

KIRTON, Joseph C., to Herman Watjen; s s of 41st St, 382.6 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years.

LARSEN, Pauline, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; s e corner of 135th St and Brown Place, demand.....

MASS, Clara, to Louis Gordon; 94 University Place, leasehold, secures notes.....

MENDELSOHN, Emanuel, and wife to Charles E. Strong, trustee, &c.; 90 Greenwich St, 5 years.....

MUHLKER, Arthur G., and Robert L. Asker and wife to Mary Steinhardt; s s of 115th St, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 1½ year .....

PARKER, Sarah J., to Abraham Goldenblum; 130 Varick St, 4 years.....

PIRIE, Alexander, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 52d St, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.....

PIRIE, Alexander, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 52d St, 306.9 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.....

SAPHIRSTEIN, Jacob, and wife to Leon Meisler; 228 Madison St, 1 year.....

SCHROPP, Charles F., and wife to Emma Guttman and others, executors, &c., of Mayer Gutman; 1,433 Amsterdam Av, 8 years .....

SCHROPP, Charles F., and wife to Morris Heyman; 1,431 Amsterdam Av, 3 years .....

TIMKE, Maria A. M., to George Gerlach; 276 West 118th St, demand.....

TYSEN, Robert F., and wife to Catharine A. F. Casanova; 493 Lexington Av, 3 years .....

WALSH, John M., and wife to Arthur Gorsch; Lots 251 and 250, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 5 years.

WHITE, Alfred L., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of New York; 785 and 785½ 8th Av, 1 year.....

WOLTZ, Ferdinand S., to William S. Patten; 293 Front St and 133 Roosevelt St, 1 year .....

YOUNG, Jacob M., and wife to Charles H. Mersereau; e s of Mohegan Av, 120 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 5 years.

YOUNG, Jacob, and wife to Helen J. Allcot; same property, 8 years.....

ZEREGA, Katherine B., to Louisa A. Barnard and A. Florence Zerega; 38 West 48th St .....

ZISCHIEDRICH, Frances V., and Elizabeth Dorwagen to Charles Brockman; Lot 156, map of Washingtonville, East Chester, 3 years .....

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLANDY, Charles, and others to Charlotte G. Knevitt .....Nominal

BROMLEY, Sarah J., executrix of John Bromley, to Sarah J. Bromley.....

CHELIMER, Solomon and Morris B., to Harry Selwen .....

DISBECKER, Abraham, to Mary Burchill.

KINNAN, Alexander P. W., to Isabella E. K. Burnham .....

STOLZ, George, to George Wiegand.....

TAYLOR, Edmund B., to John Yard....Nominal

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Payson McGrill.....

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Sara D. Bonfils.....

THOMAS, Stephen G., to Alexander W. Fraser .....Nominal

TURK, Pinkus, to Millie Arnstein.....

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 60 ft n of 102d St, 29.6x87.6; Department of Buildings against Milton Mayer, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 113th St, 200x100; Department of Buildings against Henry J. McGucken, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

LIBERTY PLACE, 4 and 6; Department of Buildings against Henry M. and George W. Platt, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, s s, Lot 106, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 40x100; Alexander Valnegri against Albert J. Toble, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hunt & Smith.

7TH AV, as widened, e s, 60 ft n of 123d St, 40.11x105; Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian, &c., against David Steinfeld and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, T. G. Hillhouse.

25TH ST, s s, 223.3 ft w of 7th Av, 16.9x98.9; 6th Av, w s, 43 ft s of 22d St, 20x65; George H. Duley, trustee, &c., against Elizabeth C. Jones, executrix, &c., and others, two actions, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Logan, Demond & Harby.

80TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; J. Montgomery Strong and another against Isabella Turner and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Quackenbush.

149TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 100x99.11; William J. Buttling against Alfredo Del Genovese and others, two actions, (to foreclose mortgages;) attorneys, Hirsh & Rasquin.

Mechanics' Liens.

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 139th St, 100x80; New York Architectural Iron Works against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor; Charles H. Bliss, contractor..

JACKSON AV, e s, 88 ft n of 165th St, 55 x75; Charles Porth against Helene Tremberger, owner and contractor.....

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, s s, Lot 106, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 40x100; Vought Brothers against Albert J. Toble, owner and contractor.....

SPRING ST, 149; John V. Rapp against George A. Saward, owner and contractor

2D AV, 1,977; Ostrander Fire Brick Company against J. E. Kaliske, owner; George Vogel & Son, contractors.....

11TH AV, 721; Leo Oppenheimer against John McCauley, owner; John Hooper, contractor .....

145TH ST, s s, between Convent and Amsterdam Avs, 94x52; David Saron against Francis J. Schnugg, owner; New Home Furnace Company, contractors.....

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Holohan vs. Holohan. 2—Matter of Taylor. 3—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c. 4—Nussberger vs. Wirth. 5—Brown vs. Brown. 6—Department of Buildings vs. Merriman. 7—Halsted vs. Halsted. 8—Lockwood vs. Paul Boynton Company. 9—Smith vs. Hall. 10—Leoschen vs. Prince. 11—Reima vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 12—Strauss vs. same. 13—Day vs. Just. 14—Day vs. Garrison. 15—Gutwillig vs. Johnsen. 16—King vs. Crane. 17—Wilcox vs. Paine. 18—Matter of Blessing. 19—Erlwein vs. Erlwein. 20—Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, vs. Nolte. 21—Aaron vs. Weinge. 22—Bauerdorf vs. Bayer. 23—Matter of United Verde Copper Company. 24—Wells vs. Wendell. 25—Picciarelli vs. Lopard. 26—People, &c., vs. Hughes. 27—Same vs. Sullivan. 28—Steiner vs. Snow, Church & Co. 29—Browing vs. Collis. 30—Green vs. Guest. 31—Same vs. Garrison. 32—Everall vs. Essler. 33—Matter of exterior street. 34—Matter of Sixty-fourth Street to Eighty-first Street, Nineteenth Ward. 35—Morrison vs. Schansky. 36—Mahon vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 37—E. Ingraham Company vs. Isaacs. 38—Matter of Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protectory. 39—Matter of Woolf. 40—Matter of Townshend. 41—Lavelle vs. Johnson. 42—People, &c., vs. Black.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Motion Calendar.—Called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Bohlen, Sr. 2—Same matter. 3—Christian F. Ulrich. 4—John Rourke. 5—Richard Pyne. 6—Eliza Carson. 7—Julia Bruce. 8—Richard Somerindike. 9—Sophia Hosack. 10—Helen Schell. 11—Charles W. Renton. 12—Mary Y. Constant. 13—Thomas Smith. 14—Eliza J. Bedell. 15—Christian F. Ulrich. 16—Simon Scheuer. 17—Charles H. Johnson. 18—Jane Darcy. 19—John B. Haskin. 20—James Fitzsimons. 21—James Healey. 22—Cunigunda Backer. 23—Emilie Bartella. 24—Antoine Ruppauer. 25—Jane Dwyer. 26—John Speiser. 27—Julius Joseph. 28—Mary Kern. 29—William Stitt. 30—Filomena Turso. 31—James Hood Wright. 32—Matthew Byrnes. 33—Katharina Rascher. 34—Adam Ritter. 35—Charles Ahmuty. 36—John K. Moll. 37—John Connor. 38—Stephen B. Denihan. 39—Samuel Kerr. 40—Alice L. Johnstone. 41—Mary A. Ashley. 42—Catharine Mulhearn. 43—John E. W. Colpe. 44—Michael McCabe. 45—Anna C. Harkness. 46—John Dair. 47—Herman Koenig. 48—Isabella McMahon. 49—Emily Bradish. 50—George Klumpf. 51—Michael Larkin. 52—Klara Hauke. 53—Luke Gleeson. 54—John Bee. 55—Farragie Gallagher. 56—Annie G. Cummings. 57—Mary Adelia Smith. 58—John Spriesser. 59—Henry B. Wilson. 60—Morris Sendrack. 61—Carl Steuber. 62—Henry Le Grand Cannon. 63—Walter F. McConnell. 64—Kate Spohr. 65—Wenzi, or Wachiar Prochaska. 66—Sallie D. Foster. 67—Bertha Hamm.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Andrew Prosch, Andrew J. Garvey, Mary Cronin, Rosanna Dalton, Hannah McCarthy, Frances Danzig, Theodore Silkman, Johan G. Johnson, Walburger Kretz, Maria R. Manning, and James M. Sanford.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—William O'Brien. 2—Joseph Meyers. 3—Matthew Bryan. 4—David Miller and David Fleischer. 5—Frank Rossi. 6—Florence Place. 7—David Buckley. 8—Frank Mason. 9—Samuel Caventi, Thomas Smith, and Pasquale Parenti. 10—Ellen Gleason. 11—Adolph Abrahams and Henry Abrahams. 12—Richard Grant. 13—William Gasdes. 14—Giuseppe Tusso. 15—Frank Martin. 16—Thomas Casey and John White. 17—Howard J. Lester. 18—Jacob Lesser. 19—Frank Long. 20—Rosie Devito. 21—James Murray. 22—John Smith. 22—William Graham.

Pleadings.—1—William Lee. 2—Frank Sullivan. 3—Charles Jackson. 4—Jacob Wolf. 5—Charles Cohen. 6—Max Milgrum. 7—Harry Cohn and Hyman Levine. 8—Henry Brown. 9—James Bambrick. 10—Robert Walderman. 11—Mary De Carlo. 12—Colletta Pilligrim. 13—Edward J. Ratcliffe. 14—Henry A. Kennedy and Benjamin Rothwell. 15—William E. Briggs. 16—James O'Neill. 17

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.; additional train race days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M., Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.

CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.50 2.50, 3.50 P. M.; East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for Hobart and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.40 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:45 A. M.

Returning leave Shohola, 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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See Time Table Excursion Column.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R. R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M, 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P. M.; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 PM.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

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Trave, Tu., July 20, 10AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10AM | Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friederich der Grosse....Thursday, July 15, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 22, Noon
Kormgin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold....Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM | Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM | Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10AM
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM | Columbia, Sept. 2, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Penn'a, July 17, 8 AM | Patria, July 24, 2 PM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. from NEW YORK JULY 22. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.) Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....July 14 | ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4
NEW YORK.....July 21 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11
PARIS.....July 28 | PARIS.....Aug. 18

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Southw'k, Jy. 14, 4:30 PM | Noordland, July 28, noon
Berlin, July 21, noon | Friesland, Aug. 4, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE. LA NORMANDIE, Delonele, Sat., July 17, 10 AM. LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., July 24, 10 AM. Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY. From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, July 17, noon | Ethiopia, July 31, noon
Circassia, July 24, noon | Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9

Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin: Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage: Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Jy. 17, 8 AM | Lucania, Aug. 7, noon
Aurania, July 24, noon | Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM
Umbria, July 31, 3 PM | Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, July 14, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon
Adriatic, July 21, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon
Britannic, July 28, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. VEENDAM....Saturday, July 17, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM....Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.

First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY OF PEKING.....July 17, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 27, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA....Aug. 2, Oct. 11, Jan. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

MIOWERA, Aug. 8. | ARANGI, Aug. 23.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 333 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, July 13
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 16
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, July 20
CHEROKEE.....Friday, July 23

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. M. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York. Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.

CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 2:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 5 P. M. daily.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M. 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 P. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 10:55, A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; Astor House; 4 West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD,

DEMUR TO THE INDICTMENT

Counsel for Mrs. Augusta Nack and Martin Thorn Declare It Illegal.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

Neither Prisoner Ready to Plead When Arraigned in General Sessions—Judge Newburger Will Hear Arguments on the Demurrer July 21.

Mrs. Augustus Nack and Martin Thorn, jointly indicted for conspiring to kill and killing William Guldensuppe, on June 25, were arraigned in Part I. of General Sessions before Judge Newburger yesterday to plead. There was a large crowd present. Every seat in the courtroom within and without the rails was occupied, and the prisoners walked to the bar through an aisle of men and women, whispering and pointing.

Neither prisoner seemed concerned. Mrs. Nack, though pallid and somewhat less confident appearing than when first arrested, was still firm and determined. Thorn looked better than he did last Friday. He was clean shaven, his hair was neatly brushed, and he looked as if he had not a care in the world. For the first few moments in court his mouth was closed sternly, but after his counsel began argument demurring to the indictment, his lips parted, showing his well-kept teeth, and once he laughed aloud.

No plea was entered. Mr. House, for Mrs. Nack, objected to the indictment on the grounds that the Grand Jury of the County of New York had no jurisdiction, and that the indictment charged two different kinds of crime—conspiracy in New York and murder in Queens County.

For Thorn, Mr. Howe moved for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury to see the testimony on which the indictment was found. He said his client was entitled to that knowledge, since the Grand Jury had taken the case out of the hands of the City Magistrate and thus deprived him of his right to an examination in the lower court.

Mr. Howe also demurred to the indictment as Mr. House had done. He raised the question of jurisdiction, and said the Constitution had divided the State into counties; that the Legislature could not interfere with that provision, and that, therefore, the New York County Grand Jury had no jurisdiction over an offense committed in Queens County.

Then Mr. Howe went on:

"Not content with the confusion on the face of the indictment as to where the offense was committed, he has violated the code in his pleading for charging two offenses, namely, conspiracy in the county of New York, and murder in the county of Queens."

Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky, replying to Mr. Howe's demand to see a copy of the Grand Jury minutes, said the indictment was not an extraordinary one, and that the complaint told specifically of what the prisoners are accused. He said the provision of the code that the accused must be confronted with the accuser referred to the trial.

Judge Newburger denied the motion to allow counsel to see the minutes. He then asked counsel how long it would take them to present arguments in support of their demurrers.

"About five minutes," said Mr. Howe quickly, "or, perhaps, four."

The Court smiled. Mr. Howe is noted for the length of his addresses. Mr. House said he needed from one and a half to two hours, and Judge Newburger decided that Mr. Howe, in spite of his disclaimer, would occupy at least as long. District Attorney Olcott agreed to have the calendar arranged so that the day could be given up to the case, and the Judge fixed Wednesday, July 21, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the hearing.

Mr. Howe said later that he was sure his client could not be convicted. He said that no matter how strong the circumstantial evidence against him might be, he could not be convicted of killing William Guldensuppe until it was proved that Guldensuppe was dead. Lord Chief Justice Hale of England, Mr. Howe said, had decided that a corpus delicti cannot be proved by patchwork, and therefore the identification of the body at the Morgue cannot be legally established until the head is found.

District Attorney Olcott laughed when Mr. Howe's statement was repeated to him. "Sir Matthew Hale died in 1676," he said. "We will rely on later authorities."

The work of seeking the head is still kept up. The grapplers yesterday completed their fifth day's raking of the river's bottom with no better result than the other days had yielded. Capt. Schultz of the river squad had a consultation with Acting Inspector O'Brien, and decided to decline the services of the diver Russell, who offered to search the different ferry slips for $30 a day. The cost of the present operations is about $80 a day for the hired help, and not counting the services of the police and the police boats.

Yesterday's work was done in the neighborhood of the Ninety-second Street and College Point Ferries.

Magistrate Flammer, at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday received an anonymous letter containing this suggestion of a method of finding the head:

"Dear Sir—By wishing to discover the murdered man's head, I will inform you what to do as a Jewish belief. Take a black bread—bore a hole in the centre large enough for a candle to stay in, light it and put it in the water or river where it was thrown in. It will float at first, and wherever it stops search for the head; it will certainly be discovered. Resp."

The letter was sent to Acting Inspector O'Brien, but the suggestion will not be acted upon.

Gotha's Father-in-Law Dead.

Thomas Smith, the father of Mrs. Gotha, whose husband, John Gotha, betrayed Martin Thorn to the police, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 306 East Ninety-third Street. He was in his ninety-sixth year, but was apparently healthy, and his death was not expected. It is supposed that the connection of his son, Policeman J. J. Smith, and his daughter, Mrs. Gotha, with this sensational case excited him beyond his strength.

COLLECTOR BIDWELL SWORN IN.

Went to Washington to File His Bond —Many Officiate To-day.

George R. Bidwell, the newly appointed Collector of the Port of New York, took the oath of office yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, who has sworn in every Collector since Gen. Chester A. Arthur. Mr. Bidwell then left for Washington to file a bond of $200,000 with the Treasury Department.

His bondsman is the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. While in Washington the Collector will get his commission from the President and may officiate at the Custom House to-day.

KATE FREEMAN'S IDENTITY.

Denies Being the Missing Miss Hartung of New Haven.

Interest in the case of Kate Freeman, who told a story of being driven from home by her stepfather in New Haven, Conn., was increased yesterday when Justice Kramer of the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, received a letter from C. E. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Calvary Industrial School of New Haven. He stated that the description of Kate Freeman answered that of Miss Emma Hartung, who ran away from her home at 679 Chapel Street, New Haven, some time ago.

Mr. Lawrence stated that the parents of the girl were wealthy, and that their daughter had a mania for leaving home and telling stories of abuse to the police. The description he gave was that of Miss Freeman, and later Justice Kramer received a telegram asking him to make an investigation. A policeman was sent to get a photograph of Miss Freeman and send it to New Haven.

Miss Freeman is about eighteen years old, and her actions indicate refined training. She first applied for shelter to the Bedford Avenue Station, claiming that she came to Brooklyn in January, and had gone to live with her aunt, who was unable to support her, and later that she was ejected from a boarding house on Greene Street for not paying her board, and that she was trying to get money to return home. She was committed to jail at the time, until a home was found for her with the family of C. M. McGovern at 678 Driggs Avenue. She denied yesterday that she was Miss Hartung, and refused to return to New Haven. Mr. McGovern said that his wife had found the body of the girl to be covered with bruises.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE WIFE HAD NOT BEEN SUBSTITUTED AS BENEFICIARY.—James Eagan, in 1885, became a member of the Mount Morris Catholic Benevolent Legion, and being then unmarried, made his brother Peter his beneficiary. He married in 1888, and died in 1894, leaving his widow, Alice Eagan, and one child. Four months after his marriage he delivered the certificate of membership to his wife in presence of witnesses, saying that the insurance of $5,000 on his life was for her; that if anything happened to him, she was as sure of the money as if it was in her hands. "My brother won't keep a dollar," he added. The certificate remained in the wife's possession until her husband's death, and when he was unemployed she had paid the dues and assessments which accrued, out of her own earnings. During his last illness the husband told his wife, in presence of his physician, that she would be provided for by the insurance. On the day of her husband's death, Mrs. Eagan was requested by her husband's brother to deliver him the certificate, he promising to collect the money for her. He did collect it, and placed it in his own bank, stating that he held it there for her, for safe keeping. Afterward, with her consent, he purchased a house with the money, in which she lived for a time. Finally the brother, who had purchased the property in his own name, refused to account to her, saying that the certificate was never her property. In her suit against him to secure title to the property, Justice Smyth, before whom the case was tried, has given judgment for the defendant. "The intention of James Eagan," Justice Smyth says, "to give to his wife his certificate of his membership in the Legion, and to vest in her the right to receive the benefit to be derived under the contract existing between him and the association, is so conclusively established by the evidence that it created a strong disposition on my part to effectuate his intention, and sustain the gift, if possible." But on examination of the authorities Justice Smyth says he was compelled to hold that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief she asked. The deceased had no interest or property in the benefit, but simply power during life to appoint, and at pleasure to change, the beneficiary to receive the benefit on his decease. The delivery of the certificate to his wife without revoking the appointment he had made, and substituting his wife as his beneficiary, in the manner provided by the contract, vested in her no right in the property.

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ESTOPPED BY THEIR OWN ACTION.—The members of Robert Council, No. 951, American Legion of Honor, an unincorporated association, organized in this city some years ago, becoming dissatisfied on account of the high assessments which were imposed by the Supreme Council, to which it was subordinate, determined to leave the American Legion of Honor, and to divide among the members a general fund of $3,000 that had been accumulated from the proceeds of entertainments and from dues and fines collected of its members. This action was taken at a special meeting, of which notice was given to all the 209 members, about 190 of whom attended. There were 128 votes in favor of the motion, and one in the negative, and the person so voting in the negative afterward changed his vote and assented to the motion. The remainder of the members did not vote. The charter was taken from its frame and sent to the Grand Secretary, by mail, with a letter stating that Robert Council had dissolved. At the next regular meeting night, the Deputy Grand Commander appeared at the council rooms, and with eight of the old members of Robert Council, who had reconsidered their action, proceeded, after paying their dues to him, to elect new officers, and seven of the eight members present were chosen as officers. The Deputy Grand Commander brought with him, and left in the council rooms, the charter which had been returned. The council, as thus constituted, brought suit against John C. Klett and others, the committee who distributed the fund, to recover back the money. Justice Chase, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, Part V., has given judgment dismissing the complaint. The Court says that the by-laws of Robert Council did not provide specifically in regard to this fund, nor how it should be expended. There was nothing in the by-laws or in the laws of the Supreme Council prohibiting the dividing of this fund among members, and it was not directly subject to the control of the Supreme Council, which had no right to subordinate councils the power to surrender their charter and dissolve. "The members who claim to have paid their dues for September," Justice Chase says, "and who have continued the meetings, come into a court of equity and ask that this fund be turned over to them notwithstanding the fact that they were not present at the previous meeting, assented to the action taken at such meeting, and did not complain until after the old members were all in default in payment of the September assessments, and their money had been paid to the new order. To allow these seventeen persons to so change their minds would be to allow them to enrich themselves at the expense of 198 other members, who apparently supposed in good faith that Robert Council had been legally dissolved. The persons claiming to represent Robert Council are estopped by their own action and signatures from maintaining this action."

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ELEVATOR SHAFT INCLOSED BY GRATING.—A passenger elevator shaft in a ten-story fire-proof office building in the City of Buffalo was inclosed by bars forming a grating, with doors in the shaft, but none in the car. Maggie May McGrell, between nine and ten years old, sprang from the rear of the car while in motion, got hold of the shaft bars, fell between them and the car, and was fatally injured. In an action by Emma N. McGrell, as administratrix, against the Buffalo Office Building Company, the owner, for damages, it was shown that the elevator was inclosed in the manner customary in such buildings, that elevators so inclosed had been in use for years without a similar accident, and that doors in the shaft instead of in the car were usual. The Court of Appeals has unanimously reversed a judgment of the General Term of the Fifth Department, holding, by Judge Martin, that in the absence of anything showing that the owner could have anticipated or foreseen any such result from the manner in which the elevator was inclosed he was not chargeable with negligence by reason thereof. The court held that while it is the duty of an owner of a building operating a passenger elevator therein to provide a safe and suitable car, appliances, and other machinery for the operation of the elevator and for the accommodation of passengers and to exercise strict diligence in that respect, the law does not impose upon him the duty of providing for the absolute safety of passengers, so that they shall encounter no possible danger or meet with no casualty in the use of the appliances provided.

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STREAM POLLUTED BY VILLAGE SEWAGE.—The village of Saratoga Springs failed in its appeal to the Third Appellate Division, from a judgment awarding damages against it in favor of Henry Moody, in an action to restrain the discharge of sewage through the village sewer into the Kayaderosseras Creek, near the plaintiff's premises, and thereby polluting the stream and the air. Justice Landon, who gives the court's opinion, holds that the purpose of Chapter 149, Laws of 1885, providing for the extension of the main sewer at Saratoga Springs, was to promote the interests of that village, and the village was liable to the plaintiff, whose premises were near the creek into which the extension discharged for the injuries resulting from the pollution of air and water caused by such discharge. The extension of the village sewer under that act was held to be a village, not a State, work, and the village and not the State was liable for the resulting consequences. While the act authorizing the extension authorizes its use, yet such use must not result in a nuisance or occasion injury to the legal rights of others.

Curious Methods to Cure Animals.

Walter Bannister, Superintendent of the menagerie at Glen Island, utilized a fence to make a diagnosis of a sick camel's throat on Sunday. As he was about to administer medicine to the animal it gave a lurch and Mr. Bannister flew through the air as if shot from a catapult. He sprained an ankle when he reached the ground. In doctoring the animals under his charge Mr. Bannister gives them similar treatment to that of human beings. A few days ago Basil, the big elephant, was threatened with pneumonia. Bannister and his attendants put Basil in a shed and built a big fire. Two large wash boilers were on the stove, and in these they kept soaking heavy blankets in hot water. Then two gallons of whisky were set before the beast. He immediately thrust his trunk into the vessel containing the liquor and never withdrew it until all was consumed. Then the blankets were piled on his back. It was a veritable Turkish bath, and it cured. The whisky did not affect Basil seriously.

ATTRACTING THE BUYERS

Thousands of Non-Resident Merchants Coming Here This Fall.

NEARLY EVERY STATE REPORTS

The New Merchants' Association Has Received More Than 1,000 Letters from Out of Town—Greeting from California — Excursionists from Bermuda.

With five exceptions, every State in the Union has been heard from favorably by the Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York regarding the proposed trade excursions to this city in the Fall. The exceptions are excusable, for the silent States are a great ways off. They are Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Arizona. California sent greeting in a cordial note from Secretary J. Richard Freud of the Merchants' Association in San Francisco. He writes: "We naturally feel interested in the progress of your association, and would like to have you keep us posted regarding the proceedings of the organization."

The mails of Sunday and yesterday brought more than 1,000 letters from out-of-town merchants to the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the New York Life Building at Broadway and Leonard Street. There are now a few hundred more than 5,000 non-resident members of the association. Word was received yesterday that the merchants in Bermuda were desirous of getting up an excursion to New York for purposes of business and pleasure. A circular letter similar to the one distributed in this country by the Merchants' Association will be sent out to-day for distribution in Bermuda. The Quebec Steamship Company, it was learned, had granted to the merchants of Bermuda an excursion rate for the month of August. At the request of the Merchants' Association yesterday the steamship company agreed to extend the limit of its excursion rate to Sept. 23.

Stopovers in Other Cities.

President William F. King made the following statement yesterday: "The ready acquiescence of the Merchants' Association in accepting the protest of Philadelphia and Baltimore against what the latter cities claimed was a discrimination in favor of New York, when the Joint Traffic Association granted a special or reduced rate for merchants throughout the country who wanted to make purchases in New York, has not only relieved the railroads of an embarrassment, but has already brought forth some proof. This morning the Merchants' Association received from George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association, the following letter: 'Permit me to submit herewith for your information copies of letters addressed to officers of the Traffic League of Philadelphia, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore and Philadelphia Board of Trade, touching upon proposed stop-overs at Philadelphia and Baltimore on excursion tickets.'

"The letters referred to are addressed respectively to the officers of the organizations mentioned in Mr. Blanchard's letter. That gentleman says: 'Your favor of 8th inst. in connection with other papers on the subject of the proposed reduction for New York City was considered by the managers yesterday, when it was agreed to allow stop-overs at Philadelphia and Baltimore in both directions within authorized limits; details to be arranged later, when complete information will be furnished. I trust this action will be satisfactory to yourself and association.'

"The Merchants' Association has already addressed letters to the organizations mentioned in Mr. Blanchard's letter, asking their officers to confer with the Secretary of the Merchants' Association for the purpose of arranging the details of which Mr. Blanchard speaks. It is the intention of the Merchants' Association to work in harmony with their fellow-merchants in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to carry out any suggestions which may be made by the latter, to the end that any excursions which may be arranged for may be fixed upon a basis which will be satisfactory to all concerned. The strength of the Merchants' Association is being added to daily. In fact, the interest which has been awakened throughout the country is extraordinary. It exceeds considerably even the expectations of those gentlemen who started the association."

Letters from Out of Town.

From some of the letters from out-of-town merchants the foHowing extracts are made:

Martin Marugg of Tracy City, Tenn., says: "We believe that an excursion rate, semi-annually to your city, would bring back much of the trade which, on account of better transportation facilities offered by the West, has been weaned away from your city."

J. Stiefel's Sons of Angola, Ind., write: "We heartily approve of this enterprise. We are in favor of visiting the New York markets as often as advisable, and would think the enterprise would prosper better by having these excursions during the season, at least one in October and one in November, as the merchants will go to the nearest point in the heart of the season to get goods and get them quickly. As Chicago has been offering inducements, the Western merchants have been going there. We are certain that if New York merchants would offer inducements New York would be given the preference, even if our people had to go from 200 to 300 miles further."

Edick & Mastin of Depeolt, N. Y., write: "The merchants along the Erie Railroad who are its patrons are well served except in the mileage-book system at present in vogue on that line. There are several objectionable restrictions about this mileage book that tend to keep many merchants from going to New York to buy goods, so they buy of the drummers representing firms in Boston, Philadelphia, Binghamton, Elmira, Syracuse, and other places. * * * We hope the Merchants' Association of New York can show the 'old reliable' the error of their ways."

Here is one of several similar applications that have been received by the Merchants' Association: "Please give us the names of manufacturers of store furniture, desks, counters, &c., in your city. Caldwell & Ruff, Winnsborough, S. C."

Robichand & Mountain of West Gardner, Mass., write: "We should like to be enrolled as a member of your association and be able to go to New York when we please at the reduced rates. Please send us information, &c."

William E. Pelham of Newberry, S. C., writes: "I think that I should like to avail myself of the privileges offered by your association. Will you kindly give me details regarding the reduction in railroad rates for Southern merchants who will visit New York during the month of August?"

BROOKLYN'S WATER RELIEF.

Appropriation Made for a By-Pass Pipe Line Around the Ridgewood Reservoir.

The Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon adopted the plan submitted by Commissioner Willis for the construction of a by-pass pipe line around the Ridgewood Reservoir, and the sum of $100,000 was voted for the proposed work.

A communication from the Commissioner showed that there was a sufficient amount of unexpended balances of water appropriations to allow of a transfer instead of a special appropriation. A portion of the adopted resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That this Common Council does hereby authorize and direct the Commissioner of City Works to sink wells, erect additional pumping stations, purchase engines, land, and material, and do all other work necessary and proper to secure an increase in the quantity of the water supply, and to incur the incidental expenses in connection therewith for salary, labor, &c., and the Mayor, Controller, and City Clerk are hereby authorized and directed to issue bonds of the city for this purpose, under power conferred in Section 11, Title XV., Chapter 583, Laws of 1888, to the aggregate amount of $100,000.

Two 24-hour limited trains each way, every day in the year, between New York and Chicago, via New York Central and its Michigan Central and Lake Shore connections.—Adv.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
ELEVENTH STREET STORE.
Men's High Class Madras Negligée Shirts.
75 Cents Each.
To-day, July 13th, we shall place on sale, 160 Dozen Men's Woven Madras Negligée Shirts.
Every Shirt is made and finished in the best manner. All have Patent "Neck Button Protector" at back of neck. Some have attached cuffs, others have two pairs of detached cuffs,
75 Cents Each;
Actual value $1.50.
Sizes 14 to 18 inches.
At the same price, we include all broken lines of Zephyr, Madras and Percale Fancy Colored Dress Shirts, which have been $1.50 to $2.25.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

BAIL FOR $101,308.

Dr. Charles A. Tinker is Compelled to Give Very Heavy Bonds.

Dr. Charles A. Tinker of Harlem was yesterday arrested on a judgment obtained against him for $50,653 by Ferdinand B. Colwell, a broker, for alienating the affections of his wife. Over a year ago Colwell secured a divorce, which was later set aside on appeal. He then sued Tinker for $50,000 for alienating the affections of his wife, and a jury gave him a verdict for the full amount, with costs.

Dr. Tinker was arrested after a Sheriff's jury had found against him seven months ago, but when his default was opened, he was released. Since then the suit was tried before Justice Bischoff and a jury, who found a verdict for the full amount.

Dr. Tinker gave bail in the sum of $101,308, the bond being furnished by the City Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

INSPECTOR REFUSED PASSAGE.

Customs Officer Put Ashore by New Haven Steamboat Line.

Customs Inspector C. A. Du Moulin, Jr., assigned by the Surveyor of the Port under direction of the Treasury Department to steam vessel inspection to see that excursion boats obey the regulations regarding the number of passengers carried, &c., has made a complaint to the Surveyor against the New Haven Steamboat Line.

Inspector Du Moulin was assigned to the steamboat Richard Peck and appeared in uniform, with badge displayed, aboard the vessel on Sunday morning. Just before the boat drew out from her East River pier he was told that the Superintendent, Mr. Geraty, wished to see him. Mr. Geraty told him that he could not go on board unless he paid $1 for a ticket. He was prevented from again going aboard, as he refused to pay, and the boat went off without him.

The report was yesterday referred to Col. Dudley F. Phelps of the Law Division of the Custom House, and an explanation will be demanded. If that is unsatisfactory, a fine of $500 may be imposed.

SAYS SHE IS NOLAN'S WIDOW.

Claim Made After the Brooklyn Politician's Burial.

Thomas Nolan, well known during his lifetime as a politician in Brooklyn, was buried last Saturday. Shortly after the funeral a strange woman put in an appearance and stated that she was his widow.

Thomas Nolan had been married twice, and both wives died before him. By his second wife were born his two daughters, Kittie and Josie, now eighteen and twenty-one years of age, respectively. They say they know nothing of the claims of the alleged widow, who gave her maiden name as Clara Edsall. The family lives at Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn. In which city, it is said, the father owned about $80,000 worth of property.

Clara Edsall, or Mrs. Nolan the third, claims to have married the Brooklyn politician four years ago, and adds that she had two children by him. Two days before he died she had the parish priest visit him and remind him of her existence. It is stated that she was to be allowed to see him on the evening of his death, but that the family would not let her in.

THE BIG BENEFIT SALE.

The Siegel-Cooper Co. Raises a Sum for the Newspaper Charitable Funds.

The big benefit sale held last Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday by the Siegel-Cooper Company in aid of the various newspaper charitable funds, proved very successful. The firm had advertised to donate 1 per cent. of the amount of sales on these days to charity, and in this manner the sum of $1,097.67 was raised. The result of each day's sale was as follows:

July 6, sales, $29,043.88; $290.44 (1 per cent.) donated to The New York World Sick Babies' Fund.

July 7, sales, $23,821.10; $238.22 (1 per cent.) donated to The New York Herald Ice Fund.

July 8, sales, $26,477.12; $264.78 (1 per cent.) donated to The New York Journal Fresh Air Fund.

July 9, sales, $20,823.57; $208.23 (1 per cent.) donated to various newspaper charity funds.

The last day's sale was divided between The New York Tribune Ice Fund, The Jersey City Evening Journal Fresh Air Fund, and The Hoboken Observer Fresh Air Fund, they being the only papers reporting funds such as were mentioned in the advertisement of the firm.

Checks have been mailed to the various publications for the amounts due them.

Killed by a Fall.

Rose Braun, thirty-six years old, of Philadelphia, fell from the window of her room, on the third floor of the building 311 East Sixty-second Street, yesterday morning, and received fatal injuries. Miss Braun was a dressmaker, and had been staying with the family of John P. Boyle. At 1 o'clock Mrs. Boyle was awakened by hearing an unusual sound. She awoke her husband, and they discovered Miss Braun lying in a pool of blood on the basement steps. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where is was found that she was severely cut and bruised, and had sustained internal injuries. It is believed that the woman got up in her sleep and walked out of the open window. The woman died in the hospital last night.

Police Charged with Cruelty.

On May 30 F. F. Bolles was arrested for intoxication. He gave his business as a broker and his residence as Asbury Park. The next morning he was fined $3 by Police Magistrate Brann, in default of which he went to the Tombs. A short time after this Mr. Bolles brought charges against Sergt. Porter and Policeman Nolan of the Church Street Station. He alleged that the officers had assaulted him and burned him with a lighted candle. Deputy Chief Cortright, who investigated the case, reports that the charges were groundless. Mr. Bolles did not appear to substantiate them.

A Cycle Thief's Heavy Sentence.

Nine years in the penitentiary was the sentence given James Quinlan by Judge Aspinall in Brooklyn yesterday for stealing three bicycles. Quinlan is twenty-five years of age, but the indictment stated that this was his second bicycle theft and, moreover, he broke into a store in the night time to get them. When the Judge pronounced the sentence Quinlan staggered and gasped out an echo of the words. He tried to say something, but was taken quickly from the courtroom.

Mrs. Warren's Husband Missing.

Mrs. George Warren, who lives at 137 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, is of the opinion that the unknown man who was injured by a train in Philadelphia and died later at the Municipal Hospital, is her husband, who has been missing since Saturday.

GEORGIANS IN THE CITY

Large Excursion Party from Augusta Visits New York for Pleasure and Business.

THE SOUTH FLOURISHING

Ex-Senator Walsh Says the People of the Southern States Are Bound to Take Care of Themselves—Others Hopeful.

About 100 residents of Augusta, Ga., including some of the most prominent business men of that city, and their families, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamship Kansas City of the Savannah Line. Nearly all of them went to the Hotel Gerlach, in West Twenty-seventh Street, where special arrangemtnts had been made for their accommodation. In the party were former United States Senator Patrick Walsh, Col. J. Jones Gardiner, President, and Daniel P. O'Connor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Georgia Division of the Travelers' Protective Association; Mayor Simeon Bell of Waynesborough, W. E. Arnold, General Passenger Agent of the Savannah Line; J. J. O'Connor of Rice & O'Connor, Augusta; J. Dorr, Hamilton Phinzy, Henry North, Wallace Wheeless, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fitzpatrick, W. P. Logan, Frank Beam, the Rev. Dr. J. T. Plunkett, all of Augusta; George M. Napier of Monroe, Ga.; Lemuel and Albert Verdery, Charles Fesler, Mrs. J. Lester Dillon, I. L. Mulherin, L. A. Dorr, Mrs. J. Jones Gardiner and Miss Louise Gardiner, Miss Josey Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Watt Harrison, the Misses Cora and Annie O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Arrington, Capt. P. M. Mulherin, E. J. Rice, Miss H. V. Moore, Miss Lula Lamkin, all of Augusta; W. C. Calloway, R. C. Neely, Prof. N. B. F. Close, and Frank Ford of Waynesborough.

The members of this party left Savannah early last Saturday morning for a two weeks trip North, partly for pleasure and partly for business. They will remain in New York long enough to visit all of the attractive Summer resorts in this vicinity, and afterward most of them expect to go to Saratoga, Niagara Falls, and Toronto.

Ex-Senator Walsh talked in a conservative strain of the condition of affairs in Georgia. He was in the main hopeful and encouraging. The people of the South, he said, were bound to take care of themselves and get along as well as the circumstances would allow. The agricultural possibilities, especially in Georgia, were second to no section of the country. The present conditions were not all that the people of Georgia would like to have them, but the ex-Senator felt that they were bound to improve. As soon as the tariff question was settled he looked for a better business feeling.

Secretary O'Connor was much less conservative than Senator Walsh. He said: "Business is better in Georgia to-day than it has been in seven years. The prospects of good crops are first class. Cotton particularly is doing well. There have been abundant rains, and the weather generally has been favorable to the growth of a full and clean crop of cotton. Every cotton mill in the State is running on full time, and there are eleven such mills in Augusta. I believe that trade is much better in Georgia than it has been since 1890. More grain and provisions, and other heavy goods, have been sold thus far this year than in the last seven or eight years. Everybody down our way feels encouraged and in good spirits. Money is in freer circulation. Merchants find it easier to get than formerly, and they are meeting their obligations in a very satisfactory way.

"The elimination of politics from the situation in our State has had a very beneficial effect. There are no political issues to divert the attention of business men now, consequently they can devote their whole time to their own affairs. Major W. A. Wilkins, one of the important merchants of Waynesborough, in our State, has traveled about extensively of late, and he told me that he had not found business matters in such a satisfactory shape throughout Georgia in many years as they are now."

E. J. RATCLIFFE ARRAIGNED.

The Actor Appears in Court to Plead—Counsel Secures an Adjournment.

E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor charged with having assaulted his wife, Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe, daughter of Peter De Lacy, the poolroom keeper and bookmaker, was in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to plead to the charge of assault in the second degree.

Ratcliffe was the leading man of the Lyceum theatrical company. He was arrested in Chicago for the assault on his wife and brought to this city.

The Ratcliffes lived in New York at 169 West Eighteenth Street, where some of the alleged assaults are said to have occurred. They were married in Hoboken in 1894, and quarreled from the start. The marriage is said to have been against the advice of the woman's parents, and so the couple married secretly. Emmanuel Friend, counsel for Ratcliffe, was in court yesterday and secured an adjournment.

Actor Ratcliffe, in an interview after his arraignment, denied that he struck his wife. He admitted that he had some unpleasant words with his wife on June 12, because she had neglected certain things, but said that he did not strike her. He said that he left the house in a fit of anger, and staid away all night. When he came back in the morning prepared to forgive his wife, she had gone to her father's, leaving the gas burning. He sent a note to her, but she would not answer.

Judge Newburger placed Ratcliffe's bail at $5,000, with the proviso that he would make it less with the consent of the District Attorney.

A Proofreader Found Dead.

John Ford, a proofreader, was found dead in his bed in the Raines law hotel at 391 Broome Street yesterday morning. His death is said to have been due to alcoholism. He retired at midnight on Sunday. Yesterday morning the proprietor of the hotel noticed that Ford's room door was open. He looked in and found Ford lying dead on the bed. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Steamer Saale's Passengers.

Count Wydenbruch, the Imperial Austrian Minister to Japan, will sail to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Saale on his way home. Other passengers booked for the Saale are Franklin R. Barrett, Prof. and Mrs. George T. Patton of Princeton, the Rev. W. G. Webster, and Dr. Schmidt-Leda, Imperial German Consul General at Yokohama.

Rip out the lining, stiffening and padding of an old coat; then you'll appreciate what a difference it makes in the weight and coolness of it.

Extremely light weight blue serge suits without lining.

And the saving in material and work, we take off the price.

Complete suits, single-breasted, $11; double-breasted, $12; coat, vest or trousers sold separately.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BICYCLE FIRM'S BIG DEBTS.

Liabilities of the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company Foot Up $699,000—F. S. Smith, Receiver.

Judge Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Frank Sullivan Smith of 54 Wall Street receiver of the property in this State of the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company, whose salesrooms are at 17 Murray Street and 461 and 463 Boulevard, and factories at Middletown, Conn., and Worcester, Mass., on the application of John Byrne, who is a creditor for $5,481, and owns two shares of stock in the company. Mr. Smith's bond was fixed at $10,000. He has already been appointed receiver in New Jersey and Connecticut.

The Sheriff has been in possession of the assets in this city for the past six weeks on numerous attachments. The company is a New Jersey corporation, incorporated in July, 1895, with a capital stock of $500,000. On Sept. 1, 1896, it made a mortgage to the Central Trust Company as trustee for $500,000 to secure an issue of bonds, of which $320,000 have been issued and are outstanding. Default has been made on the interest, and foreclosure proceedings were recently commenced.

The total liabilities of the company are $699,000, as follows: Outstanding bonds, $320,000; due for materials, $93,000; notes for materials, $44,000; notes for advances, $77,000; mortgages on plant at Worcester, $80,000; at Middletown, $85,000. The nominal assets are $505,000, consisting of real estate at Middletown, $105,000; tools and materials there, $125,000; real estate at Worcester, $200,000; tools and materials there, $25,000; outstanding accounts, $50,000.

PASTOR HALLIDAY BURIED.

Services Were Held at the Family Residence, Brooklyn.

The funeral services of the Rev. S. B. Halliday, who died Friday at Orange, N. J., were held yesterday at the home of the deceased, 77 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Butler Pratt, pastor of the Beecher Memorial Church, assisted by the Rev. Howard S. Bliss and the Rev. Horace Porter.

The house was crowded with friends of the dead clergyman and of his family. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. After short eulogies from Dr. Pratt and Dr. Bliss and the singing of a number of hymns, the interment was made at Greenwood.

BURIAL OF PATRICK HARTT.

Autopsy Not Yet Concluded—Many Orders Given for Analysis.

Patrick Hartt, who is supposed to have died from poison at his home, 375 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, a few days ago, was buried yesterday from the Church of St. Peter and Paul.

Dr. Valentine, who is making an autopsy, has not concluded his examination. Dr. Reilly, who was one of the physicians who attended the family, applied the well-known test to the sediment remaining of the coffee in search of arsenic, but obtained no results. It was this sediment which Coroner Nason said, after a visual examination, that he was certain contained metallic poison. There also appears to be some delay on the part of the officials on the numerous orders that have been given for analysis.

D. G. THOMPSON'S FUNERAL.

Many Citizens Attend the Service—Address by St. Clair McKelway.

The funeral of Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, who died suddenly on Saturday, was held yesterday morning from Merritt's undertaking establishment in West Twenty-third Street. There was a large attendance of well-known men. The services were conducted by the Rev. Horace Porter, assistant minister at Plymouth Church.

St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn Eagle made a short address, in the course of which he said Mr. Thompson was typically and hopefully American. "He came of the stock which has supplied the real aristocracy of America—a class which proves its worth in good deeds. Certainly if he had been inclined to boast of his ancestry, he could well have done so, being descended from the first of American physicians, his father also having been an author of more than local repute. Our deceased friend himself as an author, did not appeal to the many, but his work was of a kind that endures. I do not know whether his authorship was incidental to his law practice, or whether he made the law subordinate to writing, but I do know the industry with which he applied himself to both. Let us hope that life is persistent, and that this life, so beneficent, shall be continued in other realms that we know not of."

Mrs. Thompson, the widow of the deceased, was present, and many members of the Century, Authors', and other clubs to which Mr. Thompson belonged.

The interment will be at Kensico, privately.

Must Tell Who Her Uncle Was.

Mrs. Eugenia Altheia Webster Ross, the claimant to the estate of $30,000,000 left by William Henry King of Newport, R. I., who died in an insane asylum, was yesterday directed by Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court, to furnish a bill of particulars in a suit brought against her by King's heirs to prove her claim to real estate in this city valued at $1,000,000. Mrs. Webster Ross alleges that the man who died in the asylum as William Henry King was not the real William Henry King, but an uncle of hers, who had assumed that name. King's heirs want Mrs. Webster Ross to give the real name of her alleged uncle, and all the facts in her possession about him and his family, and Justice Lawrence holds that she must furnish the particulars.

Scorched a Mile, but Caught.

Alfred Ross, age twenty-two, of 348½ Fifth Street, and a friend were going at a lively gait on their bicycles along Riverside Drive on the outer path yesterday morning, and saw Bicycle Policeman England on the inner path. Not thinking that the policeman could get at them in time, they started a race, and invited him to join them. He accepted the invitation, and as soon as he could get on the outer path gave chase, and after a mile's scorching, caught Ross at One Hundred and Seventh Street and the Boulevard. In Harlem Police Court Ross was fined $2.

Injured on an Icebont.

Thomas Leddy, thirty-two years old, of 561 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, was at work yesterday on an iceboat in the Wallabout Creek, when he was struck with a cake of ice and knocked through a hatchway into the hold. He fell eighteen feet and fractured his skull.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, Afternoon 4:00 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.
Last Two Weeks of
De Wolf Hopper, Evgs. 9 P. M. Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.
El Capitan.
MONDAY, JULY 19TH.
20th Anniversary of Manhattan Beach

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
Every evening at 8, including Sunday.
Continued Success of the Popular